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SANTA BARBARA

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HELMSLEY CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Antiquities
OF
ENGLAND
AND
Wales.

By Francis Grose Esq.r F.A.S.

VOL. VIII.



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SANTA BARBARA

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N. Dance delin.

FRANCIS GROSE. Esq. F. A. S.

F. Bartolozzi sculp.

TO

THE PUBLIC.

It is with the profoundest gratitude, for the many indulgencies I have experienced from the encouragers of this work, that I inform them it is at length finished; and hope I have, on my part, fulfilled my promise, that the Supplement should be better executed than the preceding volumes. It now only remains for me to mention the assistance I have received in descriptions and drawings, for which I here beg leave to return my most hearty thanks.

Burnham Abbey, in Bucks, plates I. and II.; Leicester Abbey, plate II.; the Gate in Old Ford, Middlesex, called King John's House; the ruins near Crowhurst; those at Robert's Bridge, both in Sussex; Egleston Abbey, and Harwood Castle, plates I. and II. in Yorkshire, were all drawn by James More, Esquire.

Luton Tower, Bedfordshire, and Cardigan Castle, were drawn by Paul Sandby, Esq, and, by Mr. Grimm, Pontifract Church, Roach Abbey, Clifford's Tower, and the Chapel on Rotherham Bridge, Yorkshire; Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire; the two plates of Beaurepaire, or Bear Park; Gretham Hospital; St. Cuthbert's Oratory, on Coquet Island, and Monks Weremouth, all in Durham; Tinemouth Priory, Northumberland; the Bishop's Palace, Lincoln; Lanthony Priory, Monmouthshire, and the Episcopal Palace at Southwell. Arundel Castle; the inside of Bodiam Castle; Brede Place; the Crypt at Bosham Church; the Town Hall of Chichester, the Vicar's College, at the same place; Eastburne Priory; the four plates of Hurstmonceaux; the Great Hall at Mayfield Place; Stanstead Place; Verdley Castle and Plan;

Winchelsea Gate; Ipres Tower at Rye, all in Sussex; from the collection of William Burrell, Esq. of that county. The castle of Longharne, Llanstephen, Caernarvon, and the Gate of Pembroke Castle, with the Monasteries of Haverford-West; Strata Florida, Margham, and the Palace of St. David, were likewise drawn by that ingenious artist.

To my ingenious friend, Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.A.S. I am obliged for the following drawings; the Cross at Iron-Acton; the Kitchen of Stanley; St. Leonard's Priory; St. Swithen's Church, Gloucestershire; Uske Castle, Monmouthshire; Stoke Castle, Shropshire; Charlecombe Church, Somersetshire; plate III. of Malmsbury Abbey, and Malmsbury Cross, in Wiltshire; Great Malvern Priory, Worcestershire; Brecknock, Montgomery; Penline and St. Quintin's Castles; The Cathedral of St. Asaph, and Powis Castle, plate II.

By Samuel Ireland, Esq. I was favoured with his drawing of Medenham Abbey, Buckinghamshire; and, by the Rev. Mr. Street, with the drawing and account of Warblington Castle, Hants; to Mr. Day, junior, of York-street, Covent-Garden, I am indebted for the two views of the Chapel in the Savoy; and to Mr. Richards for that of Combe Sydenham, Somersetshire.

The views of St. Germain, plate I.; Port Eliot and Trematon Castle, all in Cornwall, were drawn by Mr. Payne of the drawing-room in the Tower, who bids fair, as an artist, to arrive at great eminence in his profession.

The view of Haghmond Abbey in Shropshire, was drawn by Mr. Russel, and that of Tickencote Chapel (by permission) from a view, taken on the spot, by Mr. Carter, of College-street, Westminster.

To Thomas Pennant, Esq. I am obliged for the following drawings taken by his draughtsman Mr. Moses Griffiths: The Castle of Newark, Nottinghamshire; Beaumaris Castle, plate III.; the Great Gate of Caernarvon Castle; Clynog Church; Dolwydellan Castle; Llandegai Church; Denbeigh Castle; Bangor Mona-

Monachorum; Flint Castle; Dolforwyn Castle; Montgomery Castle, plate II. and the Tinewald Hill, in the Isle of Man, plate II.

St. Germain's Church, plate II. I owe to the favour of the Reverend Mr. Chancellor Carrington, of St. Helion's near Exeter. It was drawn by the Hon. Miss Eliot. To him likewise I am obliged for a description of that venerable edifice.

Maxtoke Castle, Warwickshire, was engraved from a drawing made by that well-known artist, Mr. Miller; Ravensworth Castle, Yorkshire, from a view taken by my worthy friend the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks of the 70th regiment.

Snape Hall, Helmesley Castle, Caterick Bridge, the Keep of Richmond Castle, Ravensworth Castle, plate II. Tanfield Castle, and the Vignette to the sixth volume, were all taken from the drawings of Mr. Rowe of Pershore in Worcestershire.

The Abbey of Sallay in Yorkshire, and King John's House at Clypeston, in Nottinghamshire, were drawn by my much respected friend Major Hayman Rooke; Knaresborough Castle, Yorkshire by —— Tarrent, Esq. of the corps of engineers, and communicated by Thomas Maude, Esq. and the Church of Walton-on-the-Naize by Mr. Beck, of the drawing-room in the Tower; Clare Castle, Suffolk, by the Rev. Mr. Jones; and the description was given me by Tho. Ruggles, of Clare, in Suffolk, Esq.

Mayfield Place, plates I. and II. were drawn by that excellent draughtsman Mr. Kenyon, author of the Antiquities of Herefordshire. The plan of Richmond Castle was made by Mr. Bailey, whom I have before mentioned; he also drew Branspeth Castle, Durham.

Eastbury House, Waltham Abbey, Rye House, plates I. and II. and Latton Priory, with the descriptions, were all given me by ——— Forster, Esq. to whom I have had occasion in a former volume to make my acknowledgments for similar favours. The drawing of Our Lady's Mount, near Lynn, in Norfolk, was sent

sent me by the late Rev. Mr. Tyson; for the account I am beholden to Governor Pownal.

For Plate I. of Leicester, I am obliged to Mr. John Throsby of that place, and, for St. Sampson's Church, in the Isle of Guernsey, to J. Gosselin, Esq. of that Island. Queenborough Castle was taken from an original drawing by Holler, and the view of Castle Cornet, before its demolition by the blowing up of the magazine, from an ancient drawing; and Plate I. of Restormel Castle, from an original picture belonging to the owner, ——— Masterman, Esq.——All the rest of the views were drawn by myself.

18th Sept. 1787.



Sparrow Sc.

Pubd as Act g 28th 1787 by S. Hooper

Dunstable Priory, Bedfordshire. Pl 1.

THE

ANTIQUITIES

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

DUNSTAPLE or DUNSTABLE PRIORY. (Plate I.)

The scite of this monastery was, it is said, at the time of the conquest, a wild waste, over-run with wood, serving as a shelter to divers bands of outlaws and robbers. King Henry I. in order to prevent their depredations, and to destroy their shelter, resolved to cause the woods to be grubbed up, and the place to be settled with inhabitants; he therefore issued proclamations, inviting people to settle here, and informing them that they should have land at the annual rent of twelve-pence the acre, with the same privileges for themselves and heirs as were enjoyed by the citizens of London, or any other town in England. He also built here a royal palace called Kingsbury, which stood near the church, where in 1223 he held his Christmas in great state, with his whole court, and received an embassy from the Earl of Anjou. He made the town a borough, bestowed on it a fair and a market, whence some derive its name as compounded of Dun, a hill, and staple, a place of merchandize or commerce. Others indeed deduce it from Dunning, a famous robber who lurked about these

woods; thence, as they say, called Dunning's stable. The town being built, was in the king's hands, as a free borough, seventeen years and a half. The burgesses were by the king made free throughout England, and were not liable to answer before the king's justices itinerant, or any other of his servants out of the town or liberty; but the justices went thither, and determined all suits without any foreign assessor, by the oath of twelve of the townsmen. These privileges, when the town was in the hands of the monks, were several times called in question by the justices and king's servants, particularly in 1286.

The last step towards completing the settlement of this place was the foundation and endowment of this monastery; which Tanner says was done towards the latter end of the reign of this king; or, according to other writers, sometime after the year 1131; it consisted of black canons, and was dedicated to the honour of St. Peter: To them Henry granted the whole manor of Dunstaple, with the lands pertaining to the town, viz. four culturæ of land round the town, the market and schools of the said town, with all its liberties and free customs; *sac*, *soc*, *tol*, *theam*, *infangenethef*, *güthbrith*, *hamsocne*, *clowith*, *forstal*, and *flemenes ferd*, right of Cadendone, Kensworth, and Totenhoe; and the four ways *(quadraria)* of the said town, with safe passage to the market, under pain of forfeiting 10*l*. He further granted them leave to hold what they could purchase, and exemption for themselves and servants for all taxes due to the shire and hundred, county fines for murder, tollage, pleas, geld and danegelds, hydage, toll, passage, pontage, stallage, and all customs and secular exactions, and worldly services through the realm. The king reserved to himself only his houses in the town, and the garden where he used to lodge. This charter is witnessed by Robert Bishop of Hereford, Simon Bishop of Worcester, G. Chancellor, Robert de Sigillo, N. the Bishop's nephew, Milo of Gloucester, Humphry de Bohun, G. Fitz Paine, Robert Fitz John, Drago de Moncei, and Maurice de Windsor, at Cumba [Comb Abbey.]

These

These grants were confirmed by Henry II. Henry III. and John. The latter prince gave them his royal palace here, and a fair for three days on St. Frehemund's feast, as did Henry III. the pleas and fines of the town, and appointed that the prior should sit with the king's justices, and have his clerk and enrollment of writs. All these several privileges were enjoyed by the convent and town, and many of the inhabitants were tenants in capite, and other tenants in fee to the prior. The church was all along taxed at 100*s*. the town the same sum, and the profits of the market at the same. Three parts of the town stand on the fee of Houghton (now a mean village below Dunstable to the south, in a deep chalky soil), for which Henry I. gave the tenants of that place part of his wood at Buckwood; the fourth part to the south is reputed of the fee of Kenesworth.

In this priory were altars dedicated to St. Mary, St. Frehemund king and martyr, St. Nicholas, and St. James; and about Easter 1212, say the annals of this house, many miracles were wrought here by God and St. Frehemund. It seems that the reliques of this saint were on their way to Canterbury, but by some miracle they could get no farther than Dunstaple.

In June 1221 the roof of the presbytery, which had been repaired the autumn before, fell in; and, in December, fell down two towers in the front of the church, one on the prior's hall, and destroyed most of it; the other on the church, which it shattered.

The priors of this house, recorded by Browne Willis in his History of Mitred Abbies, are

Thomas, who occurs 1196, died 1205.

Richard de Morins, elected September 1203, died 1242.

William, prior of Dunstaple, 1233.

Galfridus de Barton, canon of Dunstaple, resigned 1268.

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Richard de Morins, elected September 1203, died 1242.

William, prior of Dunstaple, 1233.

Galfridus de Barton, canon of Dunstaple, resigned 1268.

Simon de Eton, died 10 cal. Novembris 1274.

William de Bretton or Brothon, confirmed prior 8 id. Novembris 1274.

1274, lived seven years after he resigned, 1280, and dying 1288, was buried in the chapter-house.

William de Wederhous, Wederhose, Waderour or Waderhyr, nominated 8 cal. Februarii 1280, on the resignation of Breton. He resigned 1302 or (as Chron. Dun. p. 658) 1303.

John de Chedington, confirmed 8 id. Decembris 1304, died 1341.

John de London, elected 1341, resigned 1348.

Roger de Gravenhurst, confirmed 2 id. Aprilis 1348, died 1351.

Thomas Marshall, elected and admitted 7 id. Octobris 1358, died October 12, 1413.

John Aston succeeded, and died in six weeks.

John Roxton or Royston, confirmed Dec. 18, 1413.

Thomas Giles resigned 1482. He had been presented by John Broughton, Esq. to the church of Leighton Bosard, on the resignation of John Gyrton, July 28, 1473.

Richard Charnock, Oct. 31, 1482, occurs 494, and quitted it for the priory of Christ-Church, London, April 28, 1473.

William Westhall, confirmed 1497, occurs 1501, died 1525.

Gervas Markham, the last prior. He was an active man in Henry VIII.'s divorce, which was transacted in his monastery, as divers of our historians can testify; and in Rymer's Fœdra may be seen some commissions directed to him October 17, 1534. 26 Henry VIII. he, with Thomas Claybroke and eleven others, subscribed to the king's supremacy, and continuing till the dissolution 1539, had, on the surrender of his monastery, a pension of 60*l.* assigned him for life. He appears to have been possessed of it in 1553, and was buried in the church here, September 23, 1581.

At the dissolution, the revenues of this priory were rated in a valuation taken a little before that event, at 344*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* per ann. according



Dunstable Priory, Bedfordshire, Pl 2

according to Dugdale; Speed estimates it, 402*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* ob. The scite was granted 1st of Mary, to Sir Leonard Chamberlayne; it has since belonged to Mr. Crawley, ——— Cook, Esq. and Mr. Vaux.

By letters patent, 6 Edw. VI. the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Dunstaple were granted to Windsor College. It is now in the crown, and worth about 100*l.* per annum, and was not charged in the king's books; the certified value 50*l.*

Annual Pensions paid to the following Monks of this House:

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Cleybroke	9	0	0
Richard Kerke	8	0	0
Augustine Curtis	8	0	0
George Edwards	7	0	0
John Stalworth	7	0	0
Richard Bowstood	7	0	0
Edward Green	6	0	0
Robert Somer	6	0	0
John Nyxe	5	6	8
Nicholas Cleybroke	2	0	0
John Percivall	2	0	0

This view, which shews the north-west aspect, was drawn A. D. 1760.

DUNSTAPLE OR DUNSTABLE PRIORY. (Plate II.)

Of this priory little remains but part of the conventual church, and a small distance south-west of two arches of a porter's lodge or gateway.

The front of the church is singular and picturesque. The great

door is under a semi-oval arch, richly ornamented with various grotesque sculptures, representing human figures, animals and foliage; the capitals of many of the columns are decorated in the same taste: the lesser door, which stands north of it, is likewise much ornamented. Between them is a row of intersecting circular arches, whose columns, Mr. Pennant observes, consist of singular greater and lesser joints, placed alternately, not unlike one species of the fossils called Entroichi. Over the lesser door is a range of pointed arches, supported by clustered columns, forming niches, which, from the remains of divers pedestals, seem to have had statues in them. Above these are six larger and higher pointed arches, which, with three of greater dimensions over the grand door, form the front of a gallery called the Rood Loft, from whence, on holidays, probably some miraculous cross or crucifix might be exhibited to the multitude. Four of the lower of these arches are surmounted by five smaller ones, and over them this face terminates with a battlement.

The tower is annexed to the north-west angle of the building. Its turret, inclosing a stair-case, projects a little beyond the west-end face. Mr. Pennant thinks that this, and a corresponding tower on the south-east angle, were those mentioned to have fallen down in the year 1221, when they destroyed the prior's hall and part of the church. The Annals say, "the body of the church was repaired in 1273 by the parishioners, but one Henry Chadde was the principal contributor;" but do not mention the rebuilding of any tower.

The inside of the church is supported by six round arches, all plain except one. The roof is of oak, beautifully carved with knots, flowers, &c.—the beams supported by angels, horizontal and perpendicular. The upper story of windows are also semi-circular. Mr. Pennant observes, "that either the date of the rebuilding is wrong, or the Saxon or round arched mode must have continued longer than is generally allowed."—Might not the

the architect who superintended the repairs, either be directed or chuse to restore the building to its pristine form, without attending to the style then in fashion?

The church is said to have been originally in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre. Two of the vast pillars which supported it are shewn in this drawing at what now forms the east end.

Divers stone coffins, one with a chalice and patten, have been found by different persons digging for stone in the scite of the ancient eastern part of the church; particularly in 1745, about two feet under ground, and about three from the side wall, and the feet close to a cross wall, was found a stone coffin; the lid composed of four stones; the piece at the foot a separate one; the head, sides and bottom, of one stone; under the head an eminence instead of a pillow, in a hollow or niche corresponding to the head. The skeleton was entire except the ribs, which had fallen in; the head inclined to the left: between the upper bone of the left arm and the back bone, was a glass urn fallen down and the lid off, stained with deep brown, on the inner side of that part which lay over the stone: about the feet were pieces of leather very rotten, which by the holes appeared to have been sewed together. An ancient spur was found here.

It is said that after the dissolution Henry VIII. pitched on this church to found one of his cathedrals, and had nominated Dr. Day to be the first bishop thereof; but for some reason, now unknown, that design was laid aside, and all the conventual part of the church was demolished; for the part now left standing is only the nave and two side ailes of the church, from the west end to the transept, the length measuring no more than an hundred feet.

Here are many ancient tombs and brasses, many of them are described in No VIII. of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, wherein are some very curious extracts from the Annals of Dun-

Dunstable, published by Hearne, from which several particulars here mentioned are transcribed.

This view, which shews the north-east aspect of the church, was drawn A. D. 1787.

THE GATE OF DUNSTABLE PRIORY.

The two remaining arches of the priory gate before mentioned in Plate II. are here delineated; by their style they do not seem much older than the time of Henry VII. These led to the lodgings and offices of the priory, which stood on the south side of the church.

At this priory and the town of Dunstable, many important affairs were transacted. A. D. 1247, the former was visited by King Henry III. and his family, when the monks presented the king with a gilt cup, the queen with another, and their son and daughter, Prince Edward and Princess Margaret, each with a gold clasp. In return their Majesties bestowed on the church eight pieces of silk, and the king gave an hundred shillings for the making of a thurible and a pix. A number of tournaments were held at this town in different reigns, and the business of the divorce of King Henry VIII. was here agitated.

This view, which shews the north or outside of the gate, was drawn A.D. 1787.

LUTON TOWER.

This tower is reputed to be of great antiquity; it was the summer residence of the Abbots of St. Albans. After the dissolution of religious houses it was purchased by the family of Napier, and is now the property of the Earl of Bute, who has erected near

Gate of Dunstable Priory, Bedfordshire.



The Tower, at Luton, Bedfordshire.

near it a most magnificent mansion, and laid out the grounds with a taste and propriety that always mark his Lordship's improvements.

This tower was very high and of great strength, and had within it a spiral slope which served for ascending to the top instead of stairs. It is said to have been entire when purchased by Sir John Napier, who near fifty years ago began to pull it down, and that there was then found a whispering place communicating from the bottom to the top. By the remains of this tower and its appendages, it seems to have been a very extensive building.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BURNHAM ABBEY. (Plate I.)

Burnham is a village which gives name to the hundred in which it stands, and is situated about five miles to the north-east of Eton, and about two miles east of Maidenhead in Berkshire. Here A.D. 1165, Richard King of the Romans, began a nunnery of the order of St. Augustine, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and consisted of an abbess and seven or eight nuns. Their yearly revenues, in tax Linc. amounted to 56*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* in 26 Hen. VIII. to 51*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* q. Dugdale 91*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* ob. Speed. At the dissolution Browne Willis says, here was an abbess, nine nuns, and thirty-seven servants. The following is a list of abbesses, as given by that gentleman: Joan de Bedware, died 1314; Idonea d'Audeley, elected 1314, died 1324; Joan de Somerville, elected 1324; Joan de Dorney, elected 1339; Agnes Frankeleyn, elected 1367, resigned 1393; Eliz. Ward, elected 1393; Alice Golafree, elected about 1406; Agnes Gower, occurs 1457, as does Agnes Sturdys, about 1459; Joan Radcliff, resigned 1506; Margaret Gibson succeeded 1507, and resigned 1536.

This view was drawn anno 1786.

Sparrow Sc

Burnham Abbey, Bucks.

Published May 2 1787 by J. Hooper



Sparrow ſc

Burnham Abbey, Bucks: Pl 2.

BURNHAM ABBEY. (Plate II.)

This view shews the aspect of the monastery. To the account given in the former plate may be added the following particulars, which occur in the additions to Browne Willis's History of Abbies.

Burnham. Margary de Louch was abbess temp. Edward III. in which reign she was succeeded by Joan Turner.

The first abbess of this place was Margery de Eston, elected anno 1265. She was succeeded anno 1273 by Maud de Dorkcester. The two last were Margaret Gibson and Alice Baldwin. The instrument of surrender is dated September 1539, and signed by the abbess and nine nuns; the four last of which were surviving anno 1553, and enjoyed their pensions, which were appropriated as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Alice Baldwin, abbess - - - - -	13	6	8
Anne Benfield - - - - - -	4	0	0
Alice Cells - - - - - - -	2	6	8
Margaret Browne - - - - - -	3	0	0
Elizabeth Woodforth - - - - -	2	0	0
Elizabeth Loo - - - - - -	2	0	0
Anne Norys - - - - - - -	2	0	0
Margaret Mosse - - - - - -	2	0	0
Bridget Woodward - - - - -	2	0	0
Luce Packett - - - - - -	2	0	0

In the Augmentation-Office is the original surrender, too long to be inserted here, and a letter from the visitors, in the same nature as that of Bitlesdon, recommending the religious to the king's favour, on account of their readiness to yield to the king's measures; and the following survey of this house, taken amongst the returns

returns of the lesser houses. "The monastery of the order of St. Austin, value 51*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* nuns 9, incontinent none, all desire to go into religious houses; servants 37, whereof priests 2, hinds 21, women 14. Bells and lead worth 40*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* the house in good estate. The value of the moveable goods, 45*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Stocks and depts none. Woods 160 acres, whereof in woods under 20 years of age 80 acres, old woods 80 acres."

The mansion-house of the convent seems to be entirely standing; it is built in shape of an L, and made use of to hold husbandry implements and produce, viz. corn, hay, &c. the tenant dwelling in a little house near it, where probably the chief hind anciently lived. I could learn no account of the church, viz. when it was pulled down. The arms of this convent were, as I find, Or on a chief Argent, Three Lozenges Gules.

MEDENHAM, OR MADENHAM ABBEY.

Medenham abbey is pleasantly situated on the banks of Thames, about four miles south-west of Great Marlow.

This Manor being given before the second of King John, by Hugh de Bolbec, to the Cistertian Monks of Woobourne, in Bedfordshire, they placed some of their society here about the year 1204, and it became a small abbey of that order, being rather a daughter (as the writers of that order express themselves) than a cell to Woburn. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued 26 Henry VIII. (when here were only two monks) at 20*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* per ann. Dugdale, 23*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Speed. In 29 Henry VIII. it was made part of the endowment of the new abbey at Bustleham, or Bisham, in Berkshire; and after the suppression of that house, it was granted to Robert Mone and others, 38 Henry VIII. These are the particulars of this house given by Tanner, to which the following are added by Browne Willis: The account of the Abbots, says he, is very imperfect, being a cell to Woobourne, and so subordinate



Madenham Abbey near Henley on Thames.

ordinate to their government; all I meet are, Roger, anno 1256, and Peter, anno 1295, in which year he was elected to this office September 11. The next that occurs, as yet to me, is Henry, ann. 1416, after whom I find no other, save that Richard, whose surname I find not, presided ann. 1521, and was, as I conceive, on many accounts, the last prior. Here was then only one monk, whose name was Guy Strenshill. Temp. Hen. VIII. the commissioners returned, that "This monastery was of the order of St. Bernard, the clere value 20*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Monks then two, and both desyren to go to houses of religion; servants none, bells, &c. worth 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* the house wholly in ruine; the value of the moveable goods, 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* woods none, debts none."

Here remains still standing the walls of the north aisle of the abbey church, it is in length sixteen yards, and in breadth four. It seems by this to have been a neat stately building, well wrought with ashler work; the windows high and spacious. It probably consisted of a body, and two side aisles and chancel, and had a tower at the west end. The house that is now called the Abbey-house seems to have been patched up after the dissolution. Since Browne Willis wrote, most of the remains he mentions have fallen, or been taken down, the adjacent grounds elegantly laid out and planted, and the abbey-house repaired, and made again conventual, by a society of gentlemen who lived together in a kind of monastic state; their abbot was a noble peer. The rules observed by these monks have not been published; but from some of them which have transpired, we may venture to suppose they were not quite so rigid as those of their brethren of La Trape. This was in some measure indicated by the motto over their door, which carved in large letters still stand thus: FAY CE QVE VOVDRAS.

This view was drawn July 1786.

CORNWALL.

ARWENACKE HOUSE AT FALMOUTH. (Plate I.)

Although both Leland and Carew mention this mansion, neither of them give any information respecting its builder, or time of erection. The former describes it in the following words: "And a quarter of a mile farther I came to Arwennak, Mr. Keligrew's place, standing on the brimme or shore, within Falmouth haven.

"This place hathe beene of continuance the ancient howse of the Killegrewes.

"Ther was another howse of the Keligrewis descending out of this, and it was in the town of Penrine: now both these houses are joined in one."

Mr. Carew says of it, "After the declining hill hath delivered you down from this castle (*i. e.* the castle of Pendennis) Arwenacke entertaineth you with a pleasing view: for the same standeth so farre within the haven's mouth, that it is protected from the sea stormes, and yet so neer thereunto as it yeeldeth a ready passage out; besides, the cliffe on which the house abbateth is steep enough to shoulder off the waves, and the ground about it plaine and large enough for use and recreation.

"It is owned by Master John Killigrew, who married the daughter of Monck, and heire to her mother, and was sonne to Sir John Killigrew, who matched with Woulverstone; the stocke is ancient, and diverse of the branches (as I have elsewhere remembred) growne to great advauncement in calling and livelyhood by their greater desert, their armes are argent, an eagle with two heads, displayed within a bordure bezanty sable."

The

Arwenacke House, Falmouth, Cornwall.





North side of Fowey Castle, Cornwall. Pl.1.



Fowey Outer or St Catherine's Castle Cornwall East Aspect. Pl 2.

The present state of this building will be best understood by the annexed view; some parts of it, or at least of an ancient building adjoining to it on the north, are still inhabited.

Tradition says, When the parliamentary forces besieged the adjacent castle of Pendennis, 1646, the general took up his quarters at this mansion.

Adjoining to the north side of this building is a fine grove, and in it a handsome stone pyramid, said to have been erected in memory of some person of the family of the Killigrews: but it has no inscription.——This view was drawn July, 1786.

THE OUTER, OR ST. CATHERINE's CASTLE, AT FOWEY. (Plate I.)

This view presents the north side of the Outer, or St. Catherine's Castle or Blockhouse, built, as Leland says, at the joint charge of Mr. Thomas Trefry, and the townsmen of Fowey. It is still kept up at the expence of the corporation, there being no allowance or establishment from government for that purpose. As Mr. Trefry was, according to Leland, living when he wrote his Itinerary, this blockhouse must have been erected towards the latter end of the reign of King Henry VIII.; indeed its construction carries the appearance of the military architecture of that time.—This view was drawn September, 1786.

THE OUTER, OR ST. CATHERINE's CASTLE, AT FOWEY. (Plate II.)

The east view of this castle is here given, as it appears in the way from the town. Its picturesque and romantic situation and appearance will, it is hoped, apologize for a second plate of a building

building of so little importance, either as to antiquity or architecture.——This view was drawn September, 1786.

THE TOWN, HAVEN, AND CASTLES OF FOWEY, OR FAWEY. (Plate I.)

This haven, town, and their environs, afford a variety of picturesque views. Their history and situation are thus related and described by Leland in his Itinerary:

"The town of Fowey ys a market town, walled defensably to the se cost, and hath gates also. Yn the town ys but one churche, but the howses of the towne be well buylded of stone and yl enhabited. Also at the entery of the haven on the W. side is a blockke howse, and a chapel of S. Catherine by the same. Also ther is on the same syd a towre with ordinans for the defens of the haven.

"At the east syde of the haven's mouth of Fowey stondeth a towr for the defens thereof, and a chapel of S. Savyor a lytle above the same. Ny by the said towr stondith a fishar village cawled Polruan. Vol: vii. p. 122.

"Ther is at the west point of the haven of Fawey mouth, a blok house devised by Thomas Treury, and made partely by his cost, partely by the town of Fawey. A little higher on this point of the hille is a chapel of St. Catarine, and hard under the root of this hille, a litle withyn the haven mouth, is a litle bay or creke bearing the name of Catarine.

"About a quarter of a mile uppe on the west side of Fawey haven is a square toure of stone for defence of the haven, made about King Edward the 4. tym, and a litle above this towr on the same side is Fawey town, lying along the shore, and builded on the side of a great slatty rokkid hill.

"In the middle of the town upon the shore itself is a house builded quadrantly in the haven, which shadowith the shippes in

Town Haven, & Castle of Fowy. Pl.1.

in the haven above it, from 3 partes of the haven mouth, and defendith them from stormes.

" The name of the town of Fawey is in Cornish Conwhath. It is set on the north side of the haven, and is set hangging on a maine rokky hille, and is in length about a quarter of a mile.

" The towne longid to one Cardinham, a man of great fame, and he gave it to Tywartraith Priorie, of the which sum say that Cardinham was founder, sum say Campernulph of Bere.

" But at this gift, Fawey was but a small fischar toun.

" The paroch church of Fawey is of S. Fimbarrus, and was impropriate to the priorie of Tywartraith.

" The glorie of Fawey rose by the warres in King Edward the first and thirde, and Henry the V. day, partely by feates of warre, partely by pyracie, and so waxing riche felle al to merchaundice, so that the town was haunted with shippes of divers nations, and their shippes went to al nations.

" The ships of Fawey sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey about Edward the 3 tyme, would vale no bonet, beyng required, whereupon Rhy and Winchelsey men and they faught, wher Fawey men had victorie, and thereupon bare their armes mixed with the armes of Rhy and Winchelsey, and then rose the name of gallants of Fawey.

" The French men diverse tymes assailid this toun, and last most notably about Henry the VI. tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury the 2d, with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her housebande's absence, whereupon Thomas Treury builded a right fair, and strong embateld towr in his house; and embateling al the waulles of the house, in a manner made it a castelle, and unto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Fawey.

" In Edward the IV. day, two stronge towers were made a litle beneth the town, one on eche side of the haven, and a chayne to be drawen over.

" When warre in Edward the IV. days seased betwene the

French men and Englisch, the men of Fawey used to pray, kept their shippes, and assalid the French men in the sea agayne King Edwardes commandement, whereupon the captaines of the shippes of Fowey were taken and sent to London, and Dartemouth men commanded to fetche their shippes away, at whiche tyme Dartmouth men toke their in Fawey, and toke away, as it is sayde, the great chaine that was made to be drawen over the haven from tour to towr. Thomas Treury, now livinge, and the towne, made a blocke-house on St. Catherine's hille botom." Vol. iii. p. 15.

Carew says, that "The townsmen vaunt, that for the reskuing certaine ships of Rye from the Normans in Henrie the third's time, they bear the armes, and enjoy part of the priviledges appertaining to the Cinque Ports, whereof there is some memorie in their chauncell window, with the name of Fisart Bagga, their principall commaunder in that service. Moreover, the prowesse of one Nicholas, sonne of a widdow neere Foy, is deskanted upon, in an old three mans songs, namely, how he fought bravely at sea, with John Dorey (a Genowey, as I conjecture) set forth by John the French king, and after much bloudshed on both sides, tooke and slew him, in revenge of the great ravine and crueltie which he had forc-committed upon the English men's goods and bodies."

This view, which was drawn September 1786, from the hill on the north side of the outer, or St. Catherine's castle, shews the two towers built by King Edward the Fourth, two small batteries lately erected for the defence of the haven, having sheds to cover the guns; and lastly, parts of the church and town.



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Town, Haven & Castles of Fowey, Cornwall. Pl. 2.

THE TOWN, HAVEN, AND CASTLES OF FOWEY.
(Plate II.)

Having in the description, plate I. transcribed the account of this place given by Leland, I shall here add such additional particulars as occurred to me in visiting the spot:

First, then, with respect to the two towers built by King Edward the IVth, they are both extant, though in ruins, all the floors being fallen in. Two links of the boom or chain, which ran across the harbour, were taken up by a trawl boat, about the year 1776; they were strongly incrusted with stones, shells, and other bodies, and are now preserved in the grotto of Philip Rashley, Esq. at Menabilly, near this town.

Treffry House, called the Place, the castellated mansion mentioned by Leland, is still standing, though much out of repair. The tower on the north-east angle has fallen down, and many other parts seem likely to follow. It was a handsome building, the outside highly decorated with ornaments cut in the stone. It has a very fine old hall, with a flat oaken ceiling, richly carved, and under a coat of arms in stucco is the date 1575. In another room are divers coats of arms in old painted glass; among them one with the plume of feathers, having on each side of it the letters E. P. probably signifying Edward Prince of Wales. Under it is the motto, thus mis-spelt, *Hic Dien.* Several parts of this house have been repaired in the modern style. The chief entrance to it is from the churchyard, up three flights of steps, and through a ruined gate, with a strong wicket, flanked by a lodge pierced with loop-holes: the gardens run along upon an eminence, overlooking the town and harbour

The church, which stands a small distance south from it, is a handsome edifice; the tower adorned all over with carving. In it are several monuments, chiefly for the Treffrys and Rashleys

Rashleys, some of them having the figures of knights in armour engraved on stone, in the same manner as practised on brass. There are also a few brass plates; but neither those nor the stone monuments are older than the latter end of the sixteenth century, and some even of the seventeenth.

There are also several sculptured monuments in marble and other stone; some of them mural, and but indifferently executed. One, a table monument, for Mr. John Rashleighe, is in a better style; his figure lyes on the top, as big as life, habited in a kind of bonnet, ruff and gown. The sides are adorned with escutcheons of arms, figures, and an inscription in verse; but so blocked up by pews, as to prevent its being read. On one of the escutcheons is a ship with four masts. A whimsical epitaph is shewn here for one of the Treffry family, said to have been written by himself, and put up whilst he was living. It is inscribed on a marble tablet:

Our nature, by order of Providence Divine,
Will have its period to which it doth incline;
From birth to fatall death summons us to the grave,
Where equally doth lye the simple, fooll, and brave.
Ecclesiastes, chap. ii. ver. 16.
Here, in this chancell do I ly,
Known by the name of John Treffry,
Being made and born for to dye,
So must thou, friend, as well as I;
Therefore good works be sure to try,
But chiefly love and charity;
And still on them with faith rely,
So be happy eternally.
Soli Deo Gloria.

The roof of the church, which is coved semicircularly, is adorned with diverse carvings in wood, of angels holding armorial shields, and other devices, as are also the beams, and some of the pews. There is likewise kept here, a very ancient carved chair. Although the town of Fowey has many very good houses, and is the residence of many respectable gentlemen, no wheeled



Sparrow sc.

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St. Germains Priory, Cornwall. Pl. 1.

wheeled carriage can come into it, owing to the narrowness and sudden turnings of the streets.

This view, which was drawn A. D. 1786, is taken from the haven side, a little to the south-west of the town, at the place where the ferry-boats land passengers from Polruan. It exhibits one of King Edward the IVth's towers, and a distant view of the harbour's mouth, and St. Catherine's castle.

ST. GERMAIN'S PRIORY. (Plate I.)

This Priory is supposed to have been founded by King Ethelstan, and dedicated to St. Germaine, Bishop of Auxere in France, a famous preacher, and a strenuous opposer of the Pelagian heresy; for which purpose he came over into Britain with Lupus Bishop of Troy, A. D. 429.

Here were at first secular canons, and King Ethelstan is said to have appointed one Conan to the bishoprick of this see, A. D. 936; but Tanner and Borlase both think it more probable that the episcopal see for Cornwall was not fixed here till after the burning of the bishop's house and cathedral church at Bodmin, anno 981, after which King Canute more amply endowed this church; and about the year 1050, Leofric, who was bishop here, and of Crediton, having united both bishopricks in the church of St. Peter at Exeter, changed the seculars here into regular canons, and appointed the Bishop of Exeter, for the time being, perpetual patron. The yearly revenues of this priory were valued, 26 Henry VIII. at 243*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Dugdale. Speed makes it 227*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Clare MS. valor. The scite was granted, 33 Hen. VIII. to Kath. Champernoun, John Ridgway, &c.

Carew, in his history of Cornwall, among other particulars respecting this priory, relates a pleasant story of the manner in which it was acquired by Champernoun. The whole passage is here transcribed in his own words:

" The church towne mustereth many inhabitants, and sundry ruines, but little wealth, occasioned either through abandoning their fishing trade, as some conceive, or by their being abandoned of the religious people, as the greatest sort imagine: for in some times the Bishop of Cornwall's see was from St. Petroch's in Bodwyn removed hither; as from hence, when the Cornish dioces united with Devon, it passed to Crediton, and lastly from hence to Excester. But this first losse receyved relicfe through a succeeding priory, which, at the general suppression, changing his note with his coate, is now named *Port Eliot*, and by the owners charity distributeth *pro virili*, the almes accustomably expected and expended at such places. Neither will it (I thinke) much displease you to heare, how the gentleman's ancestors, of whom Master Eliot bought it, came by the same. John Champernoune, son and heir apparent to Sir Philip Devon, in Henry the VIII's time, followed the Court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, won some good grace with the King. Now when the golden showre of the dissolved abbey lands rayned wel nere into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen of the King's servants, and Master Champernowne's acquaintance, waited at a doore where the King was to passe forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands: Our gentleman became inquisite to know their suit, they made stronge to import it. This while out comes the King; they kneele down, so doth Master Champernowne. They preferre their petition; the King grants it; they render humble thanks, and so doth Master Champernowne: Afterwards he requireth his share; they deny it; he appeals to the King; the King avoweth his equal meaning in the largesse, whereon the overtaken companions were fayne to allot him this priory for his partage.

" The parish church answereth in bignesse the large proportion of the parish, and the surplusage of the priory; a great part of whose chancell, anno 1562, fel suddenly downe upon a Friday, very shortly after publicke service was ended, which heavenly favour

favour of so little respite, saved many persons lives, with whom immediately before it had bene stuffed; and devout charges of the well-disposed parishioners quickly repayred this ruine."

Robert Swimmer, Prior; Nich. Gyft, sub-prior; Richard Tyn, with four others, subscribed to the King's supremacy, Aug. 13, 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. The same prior, viz. Robert Swymmer, surrendered his convent, with seven monks, March 2, 30 Hen. VIII. Their names were Stephen Sackogmore, Richard Trowt, Robert Vyan, Will Lowee, Robert Kappit, John Ryche, Martin Powtravyr.——Pensions, An. 1550.

	£.	s.	d.
To Robert Swimmer, prior —— —— ——	66	13	4
Over his name is wrote, *He hath changed his pension for a benefice.*			
(I presume his benefice was the rectory of Southill, in this county, to which the borough town of Kellington is a chapelry; and my reason for this is, because he was a good benefactor to the said chapel.)			
Stephen Segenore —— ——	5	6	0
Robert Vyen, —— —— ——	5	6	8
Robert Capel —— —— —— ——	2	0	0

Borlase says, this monastick church is as ancient a building as any at this time extant in Cornwall, and was formerly inclosed by the priory. This likewise appears from the following passage in Leland's Itinerary, Vol. vii. p. 123. "Also upon another creke, west of the said river (Tamor) and nerer up, is a towne cawled S. Germaynes, wherin is now a priori of black canons, and paroche churche yn the body of the same. Beside the hye altare of the same priori, in the ryght hand, ys a tumbe yn the walle, with an image of a bishop, and over the tumbe a XI bishops, paynted with their names and verses, as token of so many bishops beried theere, or that there had beene so many bishoppes of Cornwalle, that had theyr secte theer: and at this day the bishop of Exeter hath

hath a place cawled Cudden Beke, joining hard upon the sowth-east side of the same towne."

This view was drawn 1786.

ST. GERMAIN'S PRIORY. (PLATE II.)

THE former plate contained such information respecting this Priory as could be collected from printed books: for the following particulars I am indebted to the Reverend Chancellor Carrington and Mr. Penwarne, minister of the parish.

The church of St. Germain consists of a nave and two aisles; the southernmost aisle is compass roofed, as well as the nave, and is nearly of an equal height, breadth and length with it; the northern aisle is low and narrow, with a slanting roof, which does not reach to the height of the wall by several feet. It is ten feet wide within, and formerly extended the length of the building. The church measures 104 feet 6 inches in length, by 67 feet 6 inches in breadth, within the walls. There is one stall remaining, which has commonly been called the bishop's chair, but seemingly without reason, as it rather appears to have been the seat of one of the monks. Several of the same kind are still preserved in Bodmin church. It is accompanied by a piece of carved timber, on which is the coat of arms of the priory, a sword and key crossed. Concerning these arms there is the following article in Tanner's Notitia Monastica, among the notes on the armorial bearings of the different monasteries:—"St. Germains: The priory is the mansion of Mr. Eliot: in the great hall are the arms of the priory on painted glass of a large bow window, viz. a sword and two keys endorsed in Saltire. Mag. Britan. Antiq. et nov. p. 347, a. It seems to be the same with Plimpton, the second coat of Bath Abbey, or the arms of the bishoprick of Winchester, and might perhaps formerly be the arms of the bishop of this diocese." It does not appear that this was ever any part of the chair

or

St Germans Priory, Cornwall. Pl. 2.

or seat, on which is carved the figure of a hunter with game on his shoulder, and accompanied by dogs. It is now removed to a niche in the chancel, and placed on part of a tesselated pavement found about fifty feet from the present east window: this pavement was about ten feet square. Nearly ten feet east of it was the foundation of a wall, which from its thickness and materials seems to have been the original extent of the building.

In the wall of the south aisle there are three niches, two at the eastern end, high and narrow, which have been ornamented at the top; and about the middle of the same aisle there is one of a very different figure, which is supposed to have belonged to a more ancient monument; it is ornamented all round, and also in front, to the height of two feet and a half from the floor of the church, where the recess of the wall is covered with a stone seven feet six inches long, and one foot nine inches broad. This stone has many marks on the face of it, as if some metal had been let into it; none is at present remaining, nor do the marks describe any intelligible figure. Respecting this monument there is no tradition whatsoever. In the chancel are several monuments of the Moyle and Scawen families, of different dates.

The priory *of* St. Germain's, and other lands in the vicinity were obtained by an exchange made in the year 1565, between John Eliot, esq. and Mr. Champernoune; the former giving for the priory, &c. an estate called Colelands in Devonshire.

This plate exhibits the west front of this venerable pile. It was drawn about the year 1779, before the clock given by Lord Eliot was set up. This clock is seen in Plate I. About the same time that this clock was given, Lord Eliot, then Mr. Eliot, procured a faculty from the bishop, for levelling the churchyard, and making a new cemetery at a little distance towards the west, which has been used for that purpose ever since, and the old churchyard now forms a kind of lawn between the church and the mansion-house.

ST. GERMAIN'S PRIORY, NOW PORT ELIOT.

This plate presents a view of the seat of Lord Eliot, formerly the lodgings and offices of the priory of St. Germain, which having been purchased by one of his ancestors in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has continued ever since in the possession of the family, and has by them been improved to its present state. This family have been considerable benefactors to the town of St. Germain, having endowed a public school there, repaired the sessions-house, and beautified the old conventual, now parochial church, where one of them lies buried under a fine monument of Italian marble erected to his memory by his widow.——This view was drawn A.D. 1787.

LAUNCESTON CASTLE. (Plate I.)

Launceston, according to Leland, was called Lostephan, and alo Dunevet; the last, perhaps, from some allusion to the family of the Nevets or Knivets, who might either give their name to it, or be styled De or Du-Nevet after it.

Borlase, in his Antiquities of Cornwall, supposes this castle to be older than the year 900, and says, It is not improbable that this spot might have been fortified by the Romans. There was undoubtedly a castle here before the conquest, of which Othamarus de Knivet was hereditary constable, and was displaced by the Conqueror, who gave both it and the town to Roger Earl of Moreton, with the Earldom of Cornwall, and many other manors and estates. William, his son and heir, kept his court here, and probably made so many alterations and additions, that he has by some been considered as the founder. From him it fell to the

St Germains Priory, now Port Elliot, Cornwall.





J. Sparrow Sc

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Launceston Castle, Cornwall. Pl.1.

the crown, with his other lands, and was at length made, and still continues a parcel of the estates of the duchy of Cornwall.

Leland, treating of this castle, says, the hill on which the keep stands is large, and of a terrible height, and the arx (*i. e.* keep) of it, having three several wards, is the strongest, but not the biggest that I ever saw in any ancient work in England.

Borlase, who seems to have examined this building with great attention, thus describes it: "The principal entrance is on the north-east, the gateway 120 feet long, whence turning to the right, you mount a terrace running parallel to the rampart, till you come to the angle, on which there is a round tower, now called the Witches Tower, from which the terrace runs away to the left, at right angles, and continues on a level parallel to the rampart, which is nearly of the thickness of twelve feet, till you come to a semicircular tower, and, as I suppose, a guard-room and gate: from this the ground rises very quick; and, through a passage of seven feet wide, you ascend the covered way betwixt two walls, which are pierced with narrow windows for observation, and yet cover the communication between the base court and the keep or dungeon. The whole keep is 93 feet diameter. It consisted of three wards; the wall of the first ward was not quite three feet thick, and therefore I think could only be a parapet for soldiers to fight from, and defend the brow of the hill. Six feet within it stands the second wall, which is twelve feet thick, and has a staircase three feet wide at the left hand of the entrance, running up to the top of the rampart; the entrance of this staircase has a round arch of stone over it: Passing on to the left, you find the entrance into the innermost ward; and on the left of that entrance a winding staircase conducts you to the top of the innermost rampart, the wall of which is 10 feet thick and 32 feet high from the floor; the inner room is 18 feet six diameter; it was divided by a planching into two rooms. The upper room had to the east and west two large openings, which were both windows, and (as I am inclined to think) doors also in time of action, to pass from this

dungeon

dungeon out upon the principal rampart, from which the chief defence was to be made; for it must be observed, that the second ward was covered with a flat roof at the height of that rampart, which made the area very roomy and convenient for numbers. These openings, therefore, upon occasion, served as passages for the soldiers to go from one rampart to the other. In the upper room of the innermost building, there was a chimney to the north, underneath there was a dungeon which had no light. The lofty taper hill on which this strong keep is built, is partly natural and partly artificial; it spread farther in the town anciently than it does now, and by the radius of it was 320 feet diameter, and very high*."

Norden gives us a wall at the bottom of this hill; and though there is no stress to be laid on his drawing, yet it is not unlikely that it had a wall or parapet round the bottom of it towards the town; for the principal rampart of the base-court breaks off abruptly fronting the town, and seems patched and maimed, and to have lost some works at this place. The base-court (half of which, or more, as I judge, is now covered with the houses of the town) had formerly in it the assize-hall, a very spacious building, a chapel, and other buildings, now all gone, but the county gaol. At the western end there is another gateway into the town, but more modern than the rest.——This view, which represents the north aspect, was drawn anno 1786.

* I took the height of it by a quadrant, and made it, from the base-court to the parapet of the dungeon, 101 feet perpendicular; but as it rained violently, I cannot depend on the observation, though I believe it is pretty near the truth.



Launceston Castle, Cornwall. Pl. 2.





S^t. Michael's Mount. Cornwall, Pl.1.

LAUNCESTON CASTLE. (Plate II.)

This view shews the keep of this antique castle, as it appears from one of the upper rooms in the White-Hart Inn, whence it was drawn in the year 1786.

These circular keeps seem almost peculiar to this county; one however, though not raised aloft on a mount, is to be found in Wales; that is in Flint Castle; where the keep consists of a large round tower, having an open circular area or well in its centre.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. (Plate I.)

This romantic mount is situated in the bottom of Mount's-Bay, about half a mile south of the town of Marazion, from which place there is a dry passage to it over the sands, from half ebb to half flood; at other times the only communication is by means of a boat.

This mount is by Ptolomy called Ocrinum, by the Cornish men Karah-Luz en-leuz, that is, *the grey, or hoary rock in the wood*, from a number of trees formerly growing between it and Penzance, many of which are said by Leland to have been found thereabouts, and others have been discovered within a few years, *i. e.* A. D. 1757. It was called, in the book of Landaff, Densul, a compound word, signifying a hill dedicated to the sun; and in the sixth century, Michael Stow, in Latin St. Michael de Monte, and as Scawen says, St. Michael de Magno Monte.

It is doubtful when this mount was first appropriated to religious uses; it is however certain it was deemed a holy place as early as the 5th century; for St. Keyna, daughter of Braganus, King of Brecknockshire, in Wales, is said to have come hither on

a pilgrimage, about the year 490; and some years afterwards to have been joined by Cadoc her nephew, who, as may be seen in Capgrave, miraculously produced a fountain in a dry place, on which a church was erected to his honour. King Edward the Confessor found here a few monks, and gave them by charter the property of the mount and other lands, on condition that they should observe the rule of St. Benedict. After the accession of William the Conqueror, the duchy of Cornwall being by him bestowed on Robert Earl of Moreton, he, out of regard to Normandy, his mother country, made this monastery a cell to the abbey of St. Michael de Periculo Maris (situated on a mount on the coast of Normandy, extremely similar to this) a Cistertian monastery of the reformed kind, called Gilbertines, from its founder Gilbert of Semperingham, in Lincolnshire, by which rule monks and nuns were placed in the same house; and accordingly here were both a priory and nunnery. Here was also, as Leland says, "a lytel chapel yn the sand near by the town toward the mount;" at which probably the pilgrims stopped to offer up their orisons as a preparation to purify them for the holy mount. A stack of rocks near half way between the town and mount still bear the name of the Chapel Rock.

This monastery was seized by king Edward III. among the other alien priories, and was afterwards restored and made denizon, on condition of paying to the king the sum annually remitted to its superior foreign convent; but by an after ordinance all religious houses, not conventual, were directed to be taken into the king's hands, when, notwithstanding the prior of this house appeared to the summons, and gave sufficient proof that it was actually conventual, the Bishop of St. David's, then treasurer to the king, set it to farm at 20*l.* per annum, which the king remitted, retaining only ten pounds a-year, to be paid half-yearly, so long as this nation should continue at war with France. The reason assigned in the deed, which is printed in Rymer, was, that under that rent the monks could not afford to repair their buildings,

ings, which were greatly decayed; a matter that might be extremely detrimental to the king's service, that mount being the fortress of the adjacent country.

About this time the priory was valued at 200 marks a-year; there were only six stalls in the choir, and consequently the priory could have no more monks, even when complete, which was not always the case; for it was visited A. D. 1336, by Grandison bishop of Exeter, and the conduct of the prior censured for remaining one month without a monk, letting the lands beneath their value, and suffering delapidations.

When King Henry VI. built King's College in Cambridge, he gave it this priory, which was afterwards by Edward IV. granted to the nunnery of Sion in Middlesex.

At the dissolution of religious houses it was valued at 110*l.* 12*s.* per annum. King Henry VIII. gave the revenues and government of it, for it had been many ages before a garrisoned fort, as well as a religious house, to Humphry Arundell, esq. a branch of the family of Lanherne, who enjoyed it till the 1st. of Edward VI. After his death government granted a lease of it to John Milton, esq. under the description of the Farm-house of the Mount and Island, with the appurtenances, for the yearly rent of 40 marks. It afterwards came into the family of St. Aubyn, and is at present the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

This view, which was drawn from the town of Marazion, a little to the westward of the passage to the mount, shews the north side of the mount, chapel, and mansion of Sir John St. Aubyn; the fishermen's houses below, and the pier. On the left is seen the passage, which rises like a causeway, and is formed of large loose stones.——This view was drawn anno 1786.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. (Plate II.)

In the description annexed to the former Plate, this mount was considered in its monastic capacity; the object of the present shall be to investigate it as a fortress, and to relate the different military operations there transacted.

The first instance of any material consequence happened in the reighn of King Richard I. whilst that monarch was detained prisoner by the Emperor of Germany; when Hoveden says, Henry de la Pomeroy surprised this place, expelled the monks, and fortified it; but learning that his sovereign had recovered his liberty, and fearing a just punishment for this action, he became his own executioner. After his death it was surrendered to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the king.

According to Carew, in his History of this county, the descendants of this Pomeroy relate this story very differently: "For they affirme (says he) that a serjeant at armes of the kinges, came to their ancestor, at his castle at Berry Pomeroy in Devon, received kind entertaynment for certaine days togèther, and at his departure, was gratified with a liberal reward; in counterchange whereof he then, and no sooner, revealing his long concealed errant, flatly arrested his hoaste, to make his immediate appearance before the king for answering a capital crime, which unexpected and il-carryed message the gentleman tooke in such despite as with his dagger he stabbed the messenger to the heart, and then well knowing in so superlative an offence all hope of pardon foreclosed, he abandons his home, gets to a sister of his, abiding in this mount, bequeathed a large portion of his land to the religeous people there for redeeming his sowle; and lastly, causeth himself to be let bloud unto death, for leaving the remainder to his heir. From this time forward this place continued rather a schoole of Mars than the temple of Peace.

A. D.



S.t Michael's Mount. Cornwall. Pl.2.

A. D. 1471. In the 13th of Edward IV. John de Vere, earl of Oxford, an active partizan for the house of Lancaster, after the defeat of the battle of Barnet, took shipping for this place, attended by a few faithful followers, and under the disguise of pilgrims to the holy mount, surprised the garrison, and seized the fortress, which he for a long time defended against the king's forces, slaying in one of the attacks John Arundel of Trerise, who was buried in the chapel, but at length surrendered it on reasonable conditions. This last circumstance is contradicted in one of the letters to the Paston family, wherein it is said, only his life was granted; the words are: It'm, men saye that the Erle of Oxenfford hathe been constraynyd to sewe ffor hys pardon only off hys lyffe, and hys body, goodes, londes with all ye remenaunt at ye kinges wyll, and soo sholde in all haste nowe come in to ye king; and some men saye yt is goon out of ye mount, men wot not what plase, and yeit lefte a great garnyson theer weel furnyshyd in vytayll and all other thynge."

During the late Cornish commotion, says Carew, diverse gent. with their wives and families fled to the protection of this place, where the rebels besieged them, first wynning the plaine at the hils foote by assault, when the water was out, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to blench the defendant's sight and dead their shot, after which they could make but slender resistance; for no sooner should any one within, peepe out his head over those unflanked wals, but he became an open marke to a whole showre of arrowes.

This disadvantage, together with women's dismay and decrease of victuals, forced a surrender to these rakehels mercy, who, nothing guilty of that effeminate vertue, spoiled their goods, imprisoned their bodies, and were rather by God's gracious providence, than any want of will, purpose, or attempt, restrayned from murdering the principal persons.

In the 13th of Henry VII. heere also was Lady Catherine

Gordon (an unfit yoke-fellow for that counterfeit prince, Perkin Warbeck) taken by the Lord Daubeney, and conveyed to the king.

The Mount had its share in the troubles under Charles I. as we learn from Sprigge's treatise, entitled England's Recovery, where it is related, that about the middle of April 1646, it was taken by Colonel Hammond, after considerable defence; the governor was Sir Arthur Basset. The Marquis of Hamilton was prisoner in it. Here were found fifteen pieces of ordnance, and great store of ammunition and provisions. This is, say he, a place of great strength, the tyde flowing about it twice a day, which rendered the reduction of it a service of great difficulty and consequence, and redounding much to the honour of Col. Hammond, who underwent the same.——This view shews the north side of the buildings, as seen from the bottom of the Mount, south of the fishermen's houses.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. (PLATE III.)

The eastern part of this romantic building is here given, seemingly overhanging the almost perpendicular rock whereon it stands, from the summit of which there is a most extensive and beautiful prospect over the bay. The height from low-water-mark to the top of the buildings, is said to measure two hundred and thirty-eight feet. The distance from Marazion half a mile. The present proprietor bids fair greatly to augment the beauty of the scene by judicious plantations of firs over the face of the Mount, most of which seem to thrive.

At the bottom of the rock, on the north side, is a handsome pier and bason, capable of receiving upwards of fifty sail of fishing vessels. It was erected in the year 1425, when it is recorded in the register of the bishops of Exeter, that Edmund, then bishop, granted forty days indulgence to all those who should

St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Pl. 3.

should contribute or otherwise assist the inhabitants of Marazion in building a stone pier then begun. Possibly some wooden or other mole might have before existed.

This pier has been since rebuilt by Sir John St. Aubyn, the third baronet of that name, in the years 1726 and 1727. The entrance is in the middle of the north front, by an opening of forty feet. The west front of the wall is 481 feet; towards the north and east, it measures 445 feet. Occasionally ships of considerable burthen may be here.

The manuscript before mentioned, which was written by Mr. Borlase, about the year 1730, gives a description of the state of the buildings of this monastery before repaired, to the following purport:

The church and tower are placed on the summit of the rock; the nunnery and house for the monks stand lower in point of height, and spread to the east, south, and west, for the most part at equal distances, but to the south-west end, contiguous to the church, the whole making together a kind of oblong square, consisting of projecting and receding rectangles. These buildings have of late received many modern repairs. The following description is as they stood about forty years ago, before the alteration:

As you ascend the outer gate, fronting the west, you have a wall, or rather some part of one, on each hand of the steps; that on the right hand has a stone door-case and part of a large window standing, which shews the building formerly extended farther towards the west. At the top of the first steps you enter the first gate, which is very low, and the portcullis with which it appears to have been guarded, needed not to have been more than four feet high; five steps within the gate, lead you into the passage or entry, about twelve feet wide, (on the left of which is the guard-room or dungeon,) till you come to a large wooden gate, whence leaving the church-door on the right, and a narrow embattled terrass on the left, in about seventy feet eastward

you

you come to a grey coarse marble door-case, carved in a better gothic style than the opening of the church, and therefore more modern; over it is a window of the same stone and workmanship, exactly well placed; the door lets you into an apartment distinct from the other parts of the monastery, about fifty feet long and eighteen wide, consisting of one chamber or more (for the partitions were all down) to the west, over a passage somewhat more than half the length, *i. e.* twenty-five feet; and lets you into a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, with a little area to the east of it: this was the nunnery; and in the aforesaid passage on the left hand there is a narrow stair-case, by which the nuns retired to their chambers over the passage. Planching of the chambers was fallen into the passage below, through which, over carved beams and rubbish, we got to the end of the building with difficulty, and in the eastern end of the chapel found a fair marble window which gave light to the altar; one stone of the same grey marble projected from the south wall; it had two escutcheons embossed; the first had three castles, two and one garretted, the arms at present of the town of Marazion, and formerly perhaps the arms of this priory. The second escutcheon had a chevron between the fleurs de lis; this stone served no doubt to support part of the image of the Holy Virgin. The chapel was peculiar to the nunnery, and from the chamber the whole of the chapel might be seen, and the ordinary duties of devotion performed, without descending or opening the gratines of the chambers. In the eastern hall behind the altar, there was a small door of three feet and a half high, which is the only entrance into a little open court or belvidere, of no more than six paces long, and three wide, with a little terrace or banquet to look over the garretted wall to the east. By the carved fragment of stone, with some other marks of distinction and neatness, this apartment shews itself to have been erected with much cost.—This view was drawn A.D. 1786.



St. Michaels Mount, Cornwall, Pl.4.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. (Plate IV.)

The west front of this venerable pile is here delineated. The entrance, up a flight of steps, lies behind the great tower; over it appear the tower and flag-staff of the church; part of its west end is also seen over the middle of the building between the two towers.

The whole of this edifice is in a complete state of repair, and affords a most delightful summer residence to the present owner, who commonly retires hither from his seat at Clowance for a few weeks. Indeed the peculiar romantic situation of the building, the beauty of the surrounding scene, and the operations of the pilchard fishery, present a variety of rich prospects scarcely to be conceived by those who have not had the pleasure of seeing them. The polite reception and hospitable entertainment given by Sir John to strangers visiting the place, is not often equalled, and cannot be exceeded.

This island is in some degree a fortress, as on different parts of it there are several batteries furnished with cannon, some of them capable of resisting a privateer. The fishermen residing near the pier, would on any emergency furnish plenty of gunners and men able to perform the other duties of a garrison.

Probably the buildings here underwent some considerable repairs between the years 1641 and 1660; as a large room, formerly the refectory of the monks, is fitted up with a very extraordinary frize, whereon in stucco are represented different huntings of the wild boar, bear, bull, stag, ostridge, fox, hare, and rabbit. At the upper end of this room are the royal arms and supporters, over the date 1641; beneath this is the motto *Dieu et mon Droit*, and under it the date 1660; at the other end of the room are the arms of St. Aubyn.

Divers ancient spear-heads, and a match-lock to a musket, have been found here in digging. Human bones are also fre-

quently digged up all over the Mount; at present a spot of ground is set apart for a cemetery, this place having been adjudged extra-parochial.

The taking of this place by the parliamentary forces, about the 18th of April 1646, has been already mentioned. The same Chronicle, in a part styled the *Burning Bush not consumed*, page 412, has these additional particulars: "That the governor, Sir Arthur Basset, and the rest of the garrison, had liberty to retire to the isles of Scilly, and that here were found an hundred barrels of powder, 500 muskets, 100 pikes, 30 pieces of ordnance, three murthering pieces, and eighty tuns of wine, with store of other provisions." It is here styled, "That impregnable and almost inaccessible fort."——This view was drawn A. D. 1786.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

This view shews the south side of the chapel, with part of the long gallery that runs through the house. The small projection seen over the battlements of the tower, is the remains of a lantern, vulgarly called *St. Michael's Chair*, mentioned in the general description of this place, as supposed to have the virtue of conferring the reins of domestic government on that person, man or wife, who shall have courage to ascend to it, and seat themselves in it.——This view was drawn in 1786.

INSIDE OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

This view shews the inside of the chapel as it appears from Sir John St. Aubyn's pew at the east end of the building. It was drawn anno 1786.

This edifice was repaired by the father of the present proprietor

Chapel of St. Michaels Mount, Cornwall.





Inside View of the Chapel of St. Michaels Mount.

prietor about sixty years ago; its state before that reparation is described in a manuscript preserved in the family, whence we learn that it was divided by the lattice-work of the rood-loft into an aisle and choir, and that the rood-loft was carved and painted with the history of Christ's passion, not inelegantly executed, considering the time when it was done.

On each side of the entrance into the choir, were three stalls; and at the altar two tall eastern windows, and over them as a finishing at the top, one in the shape of a rose. It had also three windows with pointed arches on each side wall, and another handsome rose window at the west end. The chief door or entrance is up a flight of steps on the north side.

The aisle or anti-chapel is forty-eight feet long, the choir measures twenty-one; both are of the same breadth. On the right of the altar there was a little door, which by twelve steps led down to a well-arched stone vault, nine feet square; this, from a very small aperture or listening place, in the south wall, appears to have been intended for the purpose of hearing confessions.

The walls are thick and well built, and, which is supposed a mark of antiquity, have no buttresses. The bell tower stands in the centre of the building. In this tower are five tuneable bells, four of them seemingly of some antiquity. On the first or smallest, is written in a very neat old English character, Ordo Potestatum.

On the second, ✠ I. Sancte Nicholae Ora pro Nobis ✠ I, O, S, Ordo Principatuum. On the third bell, Spiritus Sanctus est Deus—Gabriel, ⊕ Sancte Paule Ora pro Nobis. Ordo Virtutum. Maria. On the fourth bell, Filius est Deus. Raphael ⊕ Sancta Margarita Ora pro Nobis. Ordo Archangelorum. On the fifth bell, which is not so neat as the others, is, in indifferent Roman characters, Soli Deo Detur Gloria. 1640; with the impression of four pieces of coin, commonly known by the title of broad pieces; on one of them, the letters CAR. are plainly

to

to be seen. This bell was, it is likely, in the room of one more ancient, probably christened St. Michael; and as the two other Persons of the Trinity are mentioned in the third and fourth bells, had the following inscription: Pater est Deus. Michael, St.—Ora pro Nobis.—Ordo Cherubim & Seraphim.

On the top of the tower, in one of the angles, are the remains of a moor-stone lantern, kept in all likelihood by the monks, who had a tithe of the fishery, to give direction to the fishermen in dark and tempestuous weather. This is vulgarly called St. Michael's chair, and will only admit one person to sit down in it. The ascent to it is dangerous; but it is, nevertheless, sometimes ascended, out of a foolish conceit, that whosoever sits therein, whether man or woman, will henceforth have the mastery in domestic affairs.

At present there are no remains of the stalls, rood-loft, painting or carving, they having been removed at the time of making the repairs before mentioned; since which time a pulpit and organ were put up; and when the present baronet is resident at the Mount, he pays a clergyman for performing divine service every Sunday, when few parishes can boast a more numerous or decent congregation.

THE OLD FORT ON ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

The Old Fort, seen in Plate II. of this place, and which enfilades the way ascending to the castle, is here drawn on a larger scale; it seems to have been intended for ordnance by the size of its embrazures or apertures. Its state and style bespeak it of no very modern construction; the adjoining building to the left was also garnished with loop-holes, forming with it a cross fire, the path to the entrance of the buildings on the Mount passing between them.——This view was drawn A. D. 1786.

The old Fort at St. Michaels Mount Cornwall.



Mounts Bay, Cornwall.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, AND MOUNT'S BAY.

In this view are shewn the eastern side of Mount's-Bay, with the low land trending away to the Lizzard Point. The small town of Marazion, or Market-Jew, and the Mount and Monastery of St. Michael, as they appear from an eminence near the village of Gulval; the tower of its parish church is seen in the fore ground.

William of Worcester, a writer of the 15th century, frequently quoted in this work, has the following instrument respecting St. Michael's Mount, which is introduced without any explanation or comment:

"To all Members of Holy Mother Church, who shall read or hear these letters, Peace and Salvation. Be it known unto you all, that our most holy Lord Pope Gregory, in the year of Christ's Incarnation, one thousand and seventy, out of his great zeal and devotion to the church of Mount St. Michael in Tumba, in the county of Cornwall, hath piously granted to the aforesaid church, which is entrusted to the angelical ministry, and with full approbation consecrated and sanctified, to remit to all the faithful, who shall enrich, endow, or visit the said church, a third part of their pennance; and that this grant may remain for ever unshaken and inviolable, by the authority of God the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, he forbids all his successors from attempting to make any alteration against this decree." These words, which were lately found in the ancient registers of this church, are the same that are publicly placed on the gates of the said church; and whereas this is a matter unknown to many, we the servants of God in Christ, and ministers of this church, require and beseech all of you who have the cure of souls, on account of the natural vicissitudes and changes, that you may, as far as is in your power, publish them in your churches, that those in subjection to your

authority may thereby be excited to greater devotion and attention, and be induced to visit the said place more frequently and in greater numbers, in order to obtain the aforesaid graces of indulgencies."

The apparition in Mount Tumba, formerly called *Le Hore Rok in the Wodd*, and there were woods, meadows, and arable lands between the said mountain and the islands of Scilly, and 140 parish churches between that mountain and Scilly, were submerged.

The first apparition of St. Michael in Mount Gorgon, in the kingdom of Apulia, was in the year of Christ 391.

The second apparition was about the year of our Lord 710, in Tumba in Cornwall, near the sea.

The third apparition was at Rome; it is written that it happened in the time of Pope Gregory, for during the time of a great pestilence, &c.

The fourth apparition was in the hierarchy of our angels.

The area of Mount St. Michael is of two hundred cubits, surrounded on every side by the sea, and the religious monks of the said place, the Abricension high priest, by name Aubertus, that to the honour of St. Michael he might build the aforesaid place, at first enclosed with the thickest woods, distant six miles from the sea, offering the fittest hiding place for wild beasts, in which place we once found monks serving God.

Memorandum.—The length of the church of St. Michael's Mount, contains 30 steps or paces; the breadth contains 12 steps. The length of the new-built chapel contains 40 feet, that is, 20 steps, the breadth contains about 10 steps. From the church to the foot of the mountain at the sea-side, contains 14 times 60 steps. Length of the sea between Market-Jew to the foot of St. Michael's Mount, contains by estimation a thousand CC, that is 700 steps, Anglice ten times LXX steps."—This view was drawn A. D. 1786.



Pendennis Castle N. West aspect, Cornwall.

PENDENNIS CASTLE, NEAR FALMOUTH.

This fortress, which is very advantageously situated, was first constructed by King Henry the VIIIth, when he fortified the sea coasts, and afterwards strengthened and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth. Leland, in the third volume of his Itinerary, describes it in the following words:—"The very point of the haven mouth being an hille, whereof the king hath builded a castel, is called Pendinant, and longgith to Mr. Kiligrewe. It is a mile in compace, by the compace, and is almost environed with the se; and where it is not, the ground is so low, and the cut to be made so little, that it were insulated."

In 1646 this castle was bravely defended against the parliamentary forces by John Arundel of Trerice, then near eighty years of age: he was assisted by his son Richard, a colonel in the royal army, afterwards created Lord Arundel of Trerice, and many other loyal gentlemen of the county of Cornwall; this garrison refused to treat till they had not provision for twenty-four hours, and then negociated with such seeming indifference, and insisted so firmly on the articles required by them, that the enemy, ignorant of their situation, granted them their own conditions, which were as good as had been given to any garrison in the kingdom. This, with Ragland castle, were among the last garrisons held for the king. Lord Arundel, of Trerice, was governor here in 1672.

This fortress has lately undergone great repairs, and is at present garrisoned by a company of invalids. The grand entrance is on the west side.

	£.	s.	d.
Its establishment is, a governor, at - -	300	0	0 *per ann.*
A lieutenant-governor, at - - - -	91	5	0 *per ann.*

The present governor is Major-General Robert Robinson.

The lieutenant-governor Major Nevison Pool.—This view was drawn August 1786.

PEN-

PENGERSWICK CASTLE.

Pengerswick Castle is situated in a bottom near five miles south-east of Marazion, and about a mile south of the high road leading from that place to Helstone.

The present remains of this castle consist of the walls of the keep, a square tower of three stories, with a smaller one annexed to the north-east side, containing a flight of winding stone steps, leading to the top of the building, which is covered with lead; the whole faced with squared stone.

Many of the floors are fallen in, and all are much decayed. The girders which supported them are remarkably large. On the first floor some of the wainscot is remaining, on which are divers verses and moral sentences written in the ancient black letter, one comparing a miser to an ass loaded with riches, who, notwithstanding his precious burthen, satisfies himself with a thistle. This has, however, given rise to a foolish tradition, that the person who built this castle had made a great fortune at sea, and landed so much treasure, which he loaded on an ass, in order to convey it hither, that it broke the back of the poor animal. It is said the figure of an ass was painted over the sentence beforementioned; if it was, it is now expunged.

Under the ground-floor is a large vaulted room pierced with loop holes for discharging arrows or muskets.

Over the great door, which is on the north-side of the tower, is a machicolation for pouring boiling water, or melted lead, on the heads of assailants attempting to force it open.

North of the tower are several ruinous walls of different apartments covered with ivy; and on the north-east, the remains of a window and door. Neither Leland, Carew, Hals, nor any other of the topographical writers who mention this place, give any information respecting the builder, or time when this castle

was

Penpersick Castle, Cornwall.

was erected; nor could the occupier of it give any tradition respecting it, except the foolish story of the ass.

At present the property of these remains are divided into several parts: Lord Caermarthen is the chief proprietor. The castle, together with a small farm, is rented for ten pounds per annum. Several parts of this structure, such as door-cases and window-frames, have been taken down, and used to refit the neighbouring cottages.

Near the castle is a pretty rill of water, and from the leads of the tower there is a beautiful prospect, taking in the sea, which is distant about a mile. The greater parts of this building do not bear the marks of any very remote antiquity; and probably are not, the tower in particular, much older than the reign of Henry VIII.

Mr. Carew mentions this place by the appellation of "a fayr house in an unfruitful soyle;" whence it is evident it was entire when he wrote his Survey of Cornwall, which was published A. D. 1602. Mr. Hals, in his Parochial Antiquities of Cornwall, says, "This barton and manor was purchased in the latter end of the reign of King Henry VIII. by Mr. Milliton, who having slain a man, privately made that purchase in the name of his son, and immured himself in a secret chamber of the tower, seeing none but his trusty friends, so that he died without being called in question for that offence."

This son, Job Milliton, was, 1st of Edward VI. made governor of St. Michael's Mount, in the room of Humphrey Arundell, executed for rebellion. He married the daughter of the Godolphin family, by whom he had William Milliton, sheriff of Cornwall, 7th Eliz. 1565, who dying without issue, being lost, as Carew says, in travaile beyond the seas, the estate devolved to his six daughters, who married into the following families: 1. To Erisey and Sir Nicholas Parker. 2. To Lanine. 3. To Trefusis and Tregodeck. 4. To Trewwith, Arundel, and Hearle. 5. To Bonithon. 6. To Abbot. From some of these co-heiresses Sir

Nicholas Hals purchased their parts of this manor, and obtained leases from the rest; and for some time made it and Trewinard the places of his residence. His son and heir, John Hals, cut down the timber, which tradition says, was here in great quantity. The land was sold to Godolfin, and some others. Pengers-wick signifies the head ward or command, fenced or fortified place; or pen-gweras-ike, the creek, cove, or bosom of waters-head help. ——This view was drawn September 1786.

RESTORMEL CASTLE. (Plate II.)

This view shews the east side of the castle with the projecting building opposite the gate, supposed by Mr. Borlase to have been the chapel. The windows, and indeed the whole building, is so overgrown with ivy, as to have very little of the stone visible.—— This view was drawn anno 1786.

TREMATON CASTLE.

This is supposed to have been one of the castles of the ancient dukes of Cornwall before the Conquest. The builder, and time of its erection, are equally unknown. After the Conquest, it appears by Domesday-book that it belonged to William earl of Moreton and Cornwall, who resided here, and had a market. It was bestowed by the Conqueror on Robert, father of the said William, who dispossessed Candorus (or, as Camden calls him, Cadocus), the last of the ancient British earls of Cornwall, according to Borlase, sometimes styled dukes and sometimes kings of that county.

Mr. Carew mentions, that in the church of St. Stephen, which belonged to the castle, the body of a big man was digged up, enclosed in a leaden coffin: this, by an inscription on a plate of the

Restormel Castle, Cornwall Pl2.

Publish'd Nov.r 6.th 1786 by J. Hooper.

Trematon Castle, Cornwall.

the same metal, was said to be the corpse of a duke, whose heir was married to a prince. This he conjectures to have been Orgerius, who lived A. D. 954, from the circumstance of his daughter having been married to Edgar; but this Orgerius, according to William of Malmsbury, was buried in the monastery of Tavistock. Mr. Borlase supposes it to have been the body of Cadocus, whose only daughter and heir, Agnes, was married to Reginald Fitz-Henry, natural son of Henry I.

Under Robert earl of Moreton and Cornwall, according to the Exeter Domesday, Reginald de Valle-Torta held the castle; but the inheritance came to William earl of Cornwall, from whom it passed by attainder to the Crown, with his other estates; then, as some think, Cadorus, son of the Candorus before-mentioned, was restored to his paternal estates and dignities, and lived and died at this castle.

From Reginald Fitz-Henry, with one of his daughters and coheiresses, this lordship of Trematon came to Walter Dunstavil, baron of Castle-Comb in Cornwall; with whose daughter, in default of issue-male, it went to Reginald de Valle-Torta, temp. Rich. I. who, from evidence in the Red Book of the Exchequer, appears to have had 59 knights' fees belonging to the honour of Trematon.

Hisson John had issue Roger, by some called Reginald, whose eldest daughter Eglina married —— Pomeroy of Bury Pomeroy, in Devonshire, on whose issue he settled this lordship. Her son, Sir Henry Pomeroy, Knt. or a son of his of the same name and title, by a deed bearing date the 11th of Edward III. did, in consideration of an annuity of 40*l.* payable out of the exchequer, release to Edward the black prince, then created duke of Cornwall, all his right to this honour, castle and manor; since which time it has continued a part of the estates of the duchy of Cornwall.

This castle stands in the parish of St. Stephen, near Saltash, and on the northern side of the river Tamar. It consists of a base court,

court, having on one side of it a circular keep, mounted on an artificial hill. The base court contains about three quarters of an acre: in it were formerly several buildings, now all gone. The gateway is in a square tower; Mr. Borlase thinks it of more modern workmanship than the rest of the building. The walls of the base court are surrounded by a ditch, and are pierced with loop-holes of different constructions; some being long chinks, some square, and others in the form of a cross.

The keep stands at one end of this court, mounted on the top of a conical hill, which by the dipping of the valley becomes of a considerable height on the outside, but next the base court is not above thirty feet high. The building is a noval, whose interior conjugate diameter measures nearly sixty feet; its transverse fifty: it has no windows, but was probably aired and illuminated by openings made into a small internal area or court in its centre, called by builders a well. This would indeed afford but very little light; but in castles that conveniency was sacrificed to strength: from the want of light, Borlase supposes the keeps of castles were called dungeons. The wall of this keep is ten feet thick, and round the top runs a crenellated parapet of two feet thick; the other eight form the terre pleine of the rampart. The entrance is on the west side, through a semicircular arch. The top of the parapet is above thirty yards from the area within; which area, when Mr. Borlase saw it, was converted into a garden for pot-herbs; but the man who then shewed the castle remembered a chimney and some ruins of walls standing, of which no traces are left.

The holes for receiving the beams that support the roof, are in two rows, but both so near the top of the parapet as to shew there were but one flight of rooms; the double holes being designed to give strength to the roof, on which the soldiers were to work the mangonels and other projectile machines.—This view was drawn A. D. 1786.

DERBY-



Bolsover Castle Derbyshire.

DERBYSHIRE.

BOLSOVER CASTLE.

This castle stands on an eminence, and commands a mos beautiful prospect. It anciently belonged to Hastings', lords of Abergavenny, and by an exchange with King Henry III. from them it came to the Cavendishes and Hollis', dukes of Newcastle, and, by a female, went to the Earl of Oxford. At present it belongs to his Grace the Duke of Portland, whose father married the heiress of the Oxford Family.

History does not inform us at what time, or by whom this castle was built. We however learn, from the public records, it was in being as early as the reign of King John; for by his patent, in the 17th year of his reign, Bryan de l'Isle, a great baron of that time, was made governor thereof, and in the same year accounted for the fermes of the honour of Peverel and Bolsover. In the next year the said Bryan had the command of the King's forces raised against the barons, and was ordered to fortify the castle of Bolsover, and to hold it against them; but if he could not make it tenable, then to demolish it, whereby they might not have the advantage of it.

It seems as if the castle was found defensible, and therefore not demolished in consequence of that order, but the command given to some other person; for in the 7th of King Henry III. Bryan de l'Isle was appointed governor of it, together with that of Peke; after which, by some means or other, he appears to have vacated at least one of these offices; for in the 18th of the same reign he was once more made governor of Bolsover castle, in which year he died.

From that time nothing remarkable occurs respecting this castle till about the year 1629, when divers repairs were made and new buildings added here by the Marquis of Newcastle, in order to receive King Charles the First. The initials HC. CD. and AF. with the date 1629, appear cut on different stones set up in these buildings; probably they were the names of the persons employed as architects. The chief of the additions here mentioned, was a gallery of stone seventy-two yards in length, and seven yards four inches in breadth within the ceiling: it has battlements on the top, and is a handsome regular structure.

The following account of the taking of this castle by the parliamentary forces, during the troubles under King Charles I. is given in a parliamentary Chronicle published by Vicars, entitled *The Burning Bush not consumed.* "Shortly after, (i. e. after August 16, 1664,) the noble Major-General having left Colonel Bright, a commander of my Lord Fairfaxe's, and a party of foot, in the castle (Sheffield) by order from the most noble Earl of Manchester, advanced towards Bowzan, alias Bolsover castle, about eight miles from Sheffield. It being another strong house of Marquesse Newcastle's, in Derbyshire, which was well manned with soldiers, and strengthened with great guns, one whereof carried eighteen pound bullet, others nine pound, and it had strong works about it; yet this castle also upon summons was soon surrendered up to mylord's forces, upon faire and moderate articles granted to them. It pleased God to give us in this castle of Bolsover an hundred and twenty muskets, besides pikes, halberts, &c. Also one iron drake, some leaden bullets, two mortar pieces, some other drakes, nine barrels of powder, with a proportion of match, some victuals for our souldiers, and some plunder."——This view was drawn 1778.



Garrison, at Plymouth

DEVONSHIRE.

THE PORT OR GARRISON AT PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth is situated at the mouth of the small river called Plym, whence it takes its name. This river, at a small distance, falls into a bay of the English Channel called Plymouth Sound; on its opposite side is the river Tamar.

The first fortress erected here is said to have been built by one of the Valtors, who were lords of this part of the town; others say by Edmund Stafford bishop of Exeter, and the chancellor of England under King Edward III. Godwin does not mention this erection in his life of that bishop.

Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 22, describes a fort then existing, in these words:—"The mouth of the gulph wherein the shippes of Plymouth lyeth, is waullid on eche side, and chainid over in tyme of necessitie; on the south-west side of this mouth is a blok house, and on a rokky hille hard by it, is a stronge castel quadrate, having at eche corner a great rounde tower. It seemith to be no very old peace of worke."

Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, says Queen Elizabeth built a fort here; whether it was a new erection, or only a repair or addition to a former fortress, is uncertain. During the civil wars Plymouth was in the hands of the parliamentarians, and was several times unsuccessfully attacked by the royalists.

The present fort was built by King Charles II. who had experienced the importance of its situation, as it both commands the town, and defends the harbour. It is supposed to have been built on the scite of the old castle. It is of an irregular figure, having towards the land side three bastions, a ditch, ravelins and a couvert way, with divers irregular works towards the water. Within the

the fort are barracks for the garrison, and a house for the governor. Its walls are said to include about two acres of ground.

In the History of the first fourteen years of King James I. there is the following entry respecting this fort:

To Sir Fardinando Gorges, captain of the new fort at Plymouth, for himself and soldiers there, 56*s.* per diem, which cometh unto, per annum. - - - - - - £.1022 0 0

A. D. 1659, the establishment of this garrison and its dependencies was:

	Per Diem. £.	*s.*	*d.*
A governor, at - - - - - -	0	8	0
A store-keeper, at - - - - - -	0	2	0
Two gunners, each at - - - - -	0	1	8
Three gunner's mates, each - - - -	0	1	4
Eight matrosses, each - - - - -	0	0	10
A boatman - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Fire and candle for the guards - - -	0	3	4
Two companies of foot, consisting of two captains, each at - - - - - -	0	8	0
Two lieutenants, each at - - - -	0	4	0
Two ensigns, each at - - - - -	0	3	0
Four serjeants, each at - - - - -	0	1	6
Six corporals and two drummers, each at - -	0	1	0
Two hundred soldiers, each at - - -	0	0	8

Its present establishment is,

A governor, whose annual salary is	£.1289	2	6
A Licutenant-governor - - - - -	182	10	0
Fort-major - - - - - - -	73	0	0
Chaplain - - - - - - -	121	13	4

With a master and other gunners.——This view was drawn A. D. 1787.

DORSET-



Sparrow fc

Publish'd June 11th 1786 by S. Hooper

John of Gaunts Kitchen, Dorsetshire.

DORSETSHIRE.

JOHN OF GAUNT'S KITCHEN, AT GREAT CANFORD.

The buildings here chiefly represented were part of the offices of the ancient mansion, of the lords of the manor of Great Canford, at present known by the appellation of *John of Gaunt's Kitchen.* The small building seen in the corner of the view, is part of the present mansion, occasionally inhabited by Sir John Web, to whom the manor now belongs.

Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, supposes the ancient seat to which these offices belonged, to have been built by William Montacute, the first earl of Salisbury, or his father William, both great builders. The former lived in the reign of King Edward II.

Of these ancient remains, as they stood before the year 1765, Hutchins gives the following description: In that year part of them were pulled down, but not the whole, as he supposes; for the kitchen was standing in 1785, when this view was drawn.

" Adjoining to the north was, till very lately, a long range of the most ancient building in the county, the remains of the seat of the ancient lords of this manor. Near the east end were the remains of a very large gate, with a tower over it, of which only the stair-case remained. In the stable was a very large chimney without any funnel, and a vast square window reaching from the top to the bottom of the house, projecting above three feet; over this, another room, ascended to by narrow winding stone stairs, perhaps the dining-room, in which was a chimney like the former.

Towards the west end was a large old kitchen, called by the country people, *John of Gaunt's Kitchen.* It was made a brew-

house, and had a remarkably large chimney, eighteen feet broad, and six feet and a half high in the crown of the arch. The windows, though for the most part walled up, were some elliptical and some square, but did not project. On the outside of the east end, were three very large chimnies entire, very broad at the bottom, but narrowing upwards by several inbenchings. The funnels were indented or embattled on the top; the doors were small and low; some square, and the arches of others elliptical or circular; the walls in general four feet thick. These buildings were entirely taken down 1765.

The manor of Great Canford, very early after the Conquest, belonged to Peter Lucyan. In Domesday-Book, Cheneford was held by Edward of Sarisburie; and by marriage afterwards came to Henry earl of Lancaster. 16th Edward II. the King granted it to Hugh de Spenser, on whose attainder it escheated to the Crown, and 1st of Edward III. was granted by that king to John earl of Warren and Surry, and Johanna his wife, for their lives. 16th Edward III. the king made a reversionary grant of it to Alice Countess of Lincoln for life; but she seems never to have possessed it. 35th Edward III. the manor was possessed by the Montagues; in the 4th of Henry VI. was granted to the Duke of Bedford; and in the 17th of the same reign, to Henry Cardinal of Winchester, for life.

In the 4th of Edward VI. Canford was granted to the Duke of Somerset, and by his attainder reverting to the crown, it was in 1st of Mary granted to the Marchioness of Exeter in fee, who by her will, dated Aug. 27, 1557, bequeathed it to James Lord Montjoy. She died A. D. 1558. In the year 1611, it was purchased by Henry earl of Huntingdon, and by him sold to Web.

Canford Magna is about two miles south-east from Winborn Minster, on the south side of the river Stour, in the east part of the hundred, and belonged formerly to the Duchy of Lancaster. Here were formerly two parks.

In the mansion-house, probably at the east end, was a chapel

value



Pomery or Poundbury Camp Dorsetshire

value 10*l.* one chalice of six ounces, two silver spoons of two ounces; Robert Reade, incumbent.

In the park adjoining to the garden, are four large chesnut trees, one of them measuring 37 feet round, still bearing fruit plentifully, though much shivered and decayed by age; in a field east of the chesnuts, is an oak called the Mountjoy oak, apparently very ancient.

THE KING'S TOWER AT CORFE CASTLE.

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. II.

This view shews the King's Tower, or keep, of that ancient castle, as viewed from the east; the whole of which bears indisputable testimony that violent means have co-operated with the slower ravages of time and weather, to bring it to its present ruinous state. In some of those monstrous fragments scattered all around it, which could only have been disjointed by gunpowder, there are pieces of herring-boned work, such as are found in the oldest part of Guildford Castle. Indeed, by a careful investigation of these ruins, architecture of every age and style may be traced out from that species called *Saxon*, to that used in the days of Elizabeth and James I.——This view was drawn anno 1781.

POMERY, OR POUNDBURY CAMP, DORCHESTER.

This was a Roman camp, and is described by Dr. Stukely, in his Itinerarium Curiosum, in the following terms: "Its tands half a mile west of Dorchester, in a pasture called Pomery, upon the brink of the river, which is very steep; the form square, the rampart high, but the ditch inconsiderable, except at the angle by the river, because standing on a high ground: they dug the earth clear away before it, and threw it entirely into a vallum; so that its

its height and steepness, wherein its strength consists, is the same as if a regular ditch was made in level ground: the chief entrance was on the south side. There was another next the river made with the greatest art; for a narrow path is drawn all along between the edge of the precipice and the vallum; and beyond the camp, west for a long way, a small trench is cut up on the said edge, which seems designed to prevent the ascent of cavalry, if they should pass the river. The ground rises in the middle, as was usual among the Romans. Near the south side is a tumulus too, which is probably Celtic, extant before the camp was made. The name Poundbury is taken from its enclosure round this tumulus as a pound."

Coker, Camden, and Speed, (says Hutchins in his History of Dorsetshire,) with more probability make it a Danish work raised by Sweno, king of Denmark, A. D. 1002, when he besieged, took, and destroyed Dorchester. This opinion is countenanced by its situation, on an eminence, and opposite to the castle which lay east of it.

It seems to derive its name of Pomery, from the Latin Pomærium, which, according to Livy, was a space of ground, both within and without the walls of a city, which the Augurs, at its first building, solemnly consecrated, and on which no edifices were suffered to be raised; the form is a parallelogram, but the south vallum is somewhat shorter than the north. Its length 378 paces, the breadth 147; the vallum is pretty high; on the north it is partly worn away, or was never raised; on the east there appears to have been a double one, part of which is discontinued. The principal entrance is on the east, besides which there are three more; one at the north-east angle, another on the south-west, a third on the south side. In this field, and near this work, the knights of the shire are elected.

On making the new way, a very little east of Segar's Orchard, at the entrance into Dorchester, the icening way was discovered and crossed; foundations of buildings were dug up, pieces of very



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Portland Castle Dorsetshire.



Roman Amphitheatre Dorchester.

very thick glass, and fragments of Roman brick of a bright red colour, from one to three inches thick, and none above six inches long; some appeared, by their concavity, to have belonged to a hypocaust.——This view, which shews the east aspect, was drawn anno 1759.

PORTLAND OLD CASTLE.

This building, which stands a little to the eastward of the old church, and fifty steps of stone above it, appears to have been the keep of the castle; it seems very ancient, its figure a pentagon; on its top are several machicolations and loop holes. The foundation of it was much above the top of the tower of the church, and it must have been almost impregnable before the invention of ordnance. It is vulgarly called the *Bowe and Arrow Castle*, and the *Castle of Rufus*, probably from a supposition, or some tradition, that it was built by that king. Anno 1142, it was taken by Robert earl of Gloucester, from King Stephen, for the Empress Maude.——This view was drawn anno 1756.

The ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE near DORCHESTER.

This earthen work is universally allowed to have been a Roman amphitheatre; it is, for what reason is unknown, vulgarly called *Maumbury*. The following account of it is given in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire:—"That in this parish (Fordington) is situated on a plain in the open fields, about a quarter of a mile, or 1500 feet south-west from the walls of Dorchester, on a gentle ascent all the way to it, close by the Roman road, which runs thence to Weymouth. From it you see Poundbury, Marden castle, and the tops of the south hills, as far as the eye can reach, covered with an incredible number of Celtic borrowes. It

is raised of solid chalk, upon a level, without any ditch about it. The jambs at the entrance are somewhat worn away. On the top there is a walk of eight feet broad, gradually ascending from the ends upon the longest diameter to its greatest elevation in the middle, upon the short diameter, where it reaches half way up the whole series of seats of the spectators, who thence distributed themselves therein from all sides without hurry. On the top is a terrace of twelve feet broad at least, besides the parapet outwardly five feet broad, and four high, but somewhat injured on the side next the gallows, by the trampling of men and horses at executions. There are three ways leading up to the terrace, one at the upper end over the cavea, and one on each side upon the shortest diameter, going from the elevated part of the circular walk. Several horses abreast may go up this, ascending by the ruins of the cavea. This receptacle of the gladiators, wild beasts, &c. is supposed to have been at the upper end, under the ascent to the terrace, there being vaults under that part of the body of the work. The area is no doubt exceedingly elevated by manuring and plowing for many years, yet it still preserves a concavity; for the descent from the entrance is very great, and you may go down as into a shallow pit. The middle part of it is now 10 or 12 feet lower than the level of the field; and that, especially about the entrance, is much lowered by plowing, because the end of the circular walk there, which should be even with the ground, is a good deal above it. On the outside of the upper end is a large round tumor, a considerable way beyond the exterior verge, and regular in figure, which certainly has been somewhat appertaining to the work. There are two rising square plots on the shortest diameter, four feet above the level of the walk or terrace, capable of holding 24 people each. Their side breadth is 15 feet, their length from north to south 20; and they stand some what near the upper end, not precisely on the shortest diameter. There is a seeming irregularity of the terrace on both sides, at the lower end; for it is higher within than without, yet this

this produces no ill effect, but rather renders its appearance the more regular; for when you stand in the centre within, the whole circuit of the terrace seems, and is really, of one level; but on the outside, the verge of the noth-easterly part is sloped off gradually towards the entrance, where the declivity is conformable with it: hence the exterior contour also appears of an equal height. The circular walks cut the whole breadth into two equal parts upon the shortest diameter, probably making an equal number of seats above and under it. Dr. Stukely says, it is computed to consist of about an acre of ground, and was originally about 140 feet diameter in the shortest way, and 220 the longest. The famous amphitheatre at Verona is but 233 and 136, and the vast colisaum at Rome but 263 and 165, reckoned by the French foot, a larger measure. By an accurate admeasurement taken for this work, it was found that the greatest perpendicular height of the rampart above the level of the

	Feet.	*Inches.*
Arena was - - - - - - -	30	0
External longest diameter - - -	343	6
External shortest diameter - - -	339	6
Internal longest diameter - -	218	0
Internal shortest diameter - - -	163	6
First ascent from the arena to the greatest curve height - - . -	30	0

The breadth of the side of the work, or solid, taken upon the ground plot, is equal to one half of the longest diameter of the area, or a fourth of the whole longest diameter. Its perpendicular altitude, from the top of the terrace to the bottom of the area, is a fourth of the longest diameter of the area. In the middle of each side is a cuneus, or parcel of seats, of near 30 feet broad, just over the more elevated part of the circular work, reaching up to the terrace, which swells out above the concavity of the whole, and answers to the rising ground in the middle of the terrace.

Dr.

Dr. Stukely computes it capable of containing 12,960 persons. At Mrs. Channing's execution (A. D. 1705) there were supposed to be 10,000 spectators present, who filled the sides, top, and area of this work, which is the completest of this kind in England. Some years ago a silver coin was ploughed up here, on the face of which was this inscription: IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS, AVG. On the reverse LAVTIT. FENDAT. and a genius or Fortune, with a garland in the right hand, and a helm of a ship in the left. This emperor reigned A. D. 240; but this work was probably made under the government of Agricola, who taught and encouraged the Britons to build temples, baths, and amphitheatres, &c. in order to introduce luxury, and soften the fierce and rough temper of that people."——This view was drawn anno 1755.

WINBURNE, TWINBORN, OR WYMBURN MINSTER.

THIS plate gives a distant view of the ancient collegiate church of Winburne, called Wimburne Minster. Of this church Tanner gives the following account:

"Before A. D. 705, St. Cuthburga, daughter to Kendred, King of the West Saxons, and sister to King Ina, founded here an abbey of holy virgins, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, wherein several of the Saxon kings were buried. This nunnery being destroyed by the Danes, one of the Edwards, kings of England, put in secular canons, so that it became a royal free chapel and collegiate, consisting of a dean, four prebendaries, three vicars, four deacons or secondaries, and five singing men; and since the suppression, there is a sort of choir preserved, and some maintenance still allowed to three vicars (one of whom is styled the official), four singing men, six boys and an organist. This college, which was valued 26 Henry VIII. at 131*l.* 14*s.* with

most



Winbourne Church, Dorsetshire.

most of the lands belonging to the same, was granted 1 Edw. VI. to Edward Lord Clinton.

" In this church was buried the body of St. Etheldred, king of the West Saxons, slain by the Pagan Danes on the 23d of April, anno 872. His monument is still shewn.

" This town is supposed to have taken its name of Twinborn from the rivers Stour and Allen, which meet near it."——This view was drawn A. D. 1784.

DURHAM.

GRETHAM HOSPITAL.

This hospital is situated near the eastern extremity of the county, about four miles south of Hartlepool, and two west from the sea; its foundation is said by Godwin to have originated from the following cause: King Henry III. having slain Simon de Montfort, who had rebelled against him, seized on all his estates, whereupon Robert Stichel, bishop of Durham, as a prince palatine, seized on those within his jurisdiction, as escheats to him; these being also claimed by the king, the cause was tried, and determined in favour of the bishop, who with the lands adjudged to him, founded this hospital in honour of God, St. Mary, and St. Cuthbert, for a master and brethren, and for the relief of such poor and needy persons as should resort thither; for which purpose he endowed it with the manor of Gretham and other lands. He also granted to the master and brethren of this House, an exemption from all tolls, aids, and tallages; and to all their benefactors, being contrite and confessed, he released forty days' pennance. This deed, which is confirmed by Hugh, prior of Durham, and the convent there, bears date A. D. 1262. Its revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII. at 100*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* ob. in the whole, and 97*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.* clear. Tanner says, it seems to be yet in being, and the mastership of it to be in the gift of the Bishop of Durham.——This view was drawn anno 1778.

Grantham Hospital.



Monks Weremouth, Durham.

MONKS WEREMOUTH.

Monks Weremouth stands at the north mouth of the river Were, opposite to Sunderland.

King Egfrid gave the town to the famous Benedict Biscopius, who, A. D. 674, founded a monastery here, and dedicated it to St. Peter. It suffered in the Danish wars, and was burned in the inroad made by Malcolm king of Scotland, A. D. 1070; but was afterwards begun to be re-edified by Walcher, bishop of Durham, to which Weremouth became a cell for three or four Benedictine monks. It was valued, 26 Hen. VIII. at 25*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per ann. Dugd. 26*l.* Speed; and was granted 37 Hen. VIII. to Tho. Whitehead.

This church, which has long served for parochial uses, is said to have belonged to the monastery. It had some resemblance to the church at Jarrow, and has of late been repaired.——This drawing, which was made in the year 1779, shews the most ancient part of the building.

ESSEX.

THE PRIORY OF LITTLE DUNMOW.

This monastery was founded A. D. 1104, by the Lady Juga, sister of Ralph Baynard, who built here a church dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was consecrated by Maurice, bishop of London. Two years afterwards her son Jeffry placed therein canons, who shortly after their introduction observed the rule of St. Augustine.

The priory consisted of a prior, and ten or eleven religious, whose annual income at the suppression was estimated at 150*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Dugdale, 173*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Speed. The list of the priors may be seen in Newcourt. The scite and manor of this priory were at the dissolution granted to Robert earl of Sussex, and was sold by Earl Edward to Sir Henry Mildmay, of Moulsham, Knt. who held it in 1640. It afterwards belonged to Sir William Wylde, Knt. and Bart. recorder of London, and one of the justices of the King's Bench, who dying 23d of November, 1769: his sister and heir Anne brought it in marriage to John Cochman, M. D.; whose only daughter marrying Nicholas Tooke, Esq. it came into that family.

The monastery is now entirely razed; it was pleasantly situated on a rising ground. The foundations of the old building are visible on the south-west side of the church. The present manor-house stands on the scite of the offices of the priory.

The collegiate church was a large and stately fabric, the roof sustained with rows of columns, whose capitals are ornamented with oak leaves, elegantly carved; some of them remain. The part which now makes the parish church, was the east end of the choir,

S.W. View of Little Dunmow Priory Church Essex.

choir, with the north aisle. This church, dedicated to St. Mary, served for the parish as well as the convent. The prior and canons presented one of their body to the bishop to serve the cure; but he was not instituted, as in a rectory or vicarage. Since the suppression it is only a donative, or curacy, in the gift of the lord of the manor, and now of James Hallet, Esq.

Here, under an arch in the south wall, is an ancient chest-like tomb, supposed to contain the body of the foundress Lady Juga. Near the same spot is a monument said to have been that of Walter Fitz-Walter, the first of that name, who died anno 1198, and was buried with one of his wives in the middle of the choir, whence it has been removed to its present situation; at least the alabaster figures of Sir Walter and his lady, who are now laid on an altar tomb, are considerably too short for them. These figures are well executed for the time in which they were done, but are much defaced, probably by the removal, particularly the man, whose legs are broken off at the knees. The lady has on a tiara, or mitre-like head-dress, ornamented with lace, ear-rings, and a neck-lace; at her feet, on that side next her husband, is a small dog, so much defaced as to be scarce distinguishable. Sir Walter is represented in a plate armour, under it a shirt of mail, which appears at his collar, and below the skirts of his armour. There is something remarkable in the appearance of his hair, which seems to radiate from a centre somewhat like the caul of a wig, but curling inwards. This fashion of hair, or wig, (for it appears doubtful which was intended,) is observable on divers monuments of the same age, as is also the head-dress of the lady.

Opposite this monument, between two pillars, on the north side of the choir, is the tomb of the fair Matilda, daughter of the second Walter Fitz-Walter, who, according to the Monkish story, unsupported by history, is pretended to have been poisoned by the contrivance of King John, for refusing to gratify his illicit passion. Her figure is in alabaster, and by no means a despicable piece of workmanship. Her fingers are stained with a red

colour, which, according to the Ciceroni of the place, was done to represent the effects of the poison; but in all likelihood is the remains of a former painting. Both this figure, and that of the Lady Fitz-Walter, afford accurate specimens of the necklaces, car-rings, and other ornaments worn by the ladies of those days.

Among the jocular tenures of England, none have been more talked of than the bacon of Dunmow. By whom, or at what period, this custom was instituted, is not certain; but it is gen-rally ascribed to one of the family of Fitz-Walter. A similar custom is observed at the manor of Wichenor, in Staffordshire, where corn as well as bacon was given to the happy pair. By the ceremonial instituted for this occasion at Dunmow, the party claiming the bacon, therein styled the pilgrim, was to take the following oath, kneeling on two sharp pointed stones in the churchyard, the convent attending, and using many ceremonies, and much singing, in order to lengthen out the time of his painful situation:

You shall swear by custom of confession,
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;
Nor since you were married man and wife,
By houshold brawls, or contentious strife,
Or otherwise in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or since the parish clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
Or in a twelve month and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true in thought and desire,
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to these conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custom at Dunmow, well known,
Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

The

Then the pilgrim was taken on men's shoulders, and carried first about the priory churchyard, and afterwards through the town, attended by the convent, the bacon being borne in triumph before him. This is the form given by Mr. Morant: but, from the words of the oath, it seems as if it should be taken by both man and wife.

The sharp stones on which the party was to kneel, are now removed and lost.

The following list of persons who have demanded and received this bacon, is recorded in a MS. in the college of arms, marked L. 14, page 226. Anno 23d Hen. VI. Richard Wright of Bradbourghe, near the city of Norwich, in Co. Norfolk, demanded the bacon on the 7th of April in the said year, and being duly sworn before John Cannon, prior of this place, and the whole convent, and many neighbours, there was delivered to him one flitch of bacon.

Stephen Samuell, of Little Ayston, in Co. Essex, husbandman, came to the priory on Lady-Day in Lent, 7th of Edw. IV. and having taken the oath prescribed before Roger Bulcott, then prior, and the neighbours then assembled, had a gammon of bacon.

Anno 2d Hen. VIII. 1510, Thomas Lefuller, of Cogshall, in Essex, taking the usual oath on the 8th of September, before John Tils, then prior, there was delivered to him a gammon of bacon. —From these entries it appears that some of the claimants had a flitch, and others only a gammon of bacon; by what rule these deliveries were regulated is not mentioned.

To these Mr. Morant adds the following:—At a Court-Baron of Sir Thomas May, Knt. holden 7th June, 1701, before Thomas Wheeler, gent.-steward, the homage jury being five fair ladies, spinsters; namely Elizabeth, Henrietta, Annabella, and Jane Beaumont, and Mary Wheeler; they found that John Reynolds, of Hatfield Brodoke, gent. and Anne his wife, and William Parsley, of Much Easton, butcher, and Jane his wife, by means of their peaceable, tender, and loving cohabitation, for the space

of

of three years last past and upwards, were fit and qualified persons to be admitted by the court to receive the ancient and accustomed oath, whereby to intitle themselves to have the bacon of Dunmow delivered unto them, according to the custom of the manor; and they having taken the oath kneeling on two great stones, near the church door, the bacon was delivered to each couple.

The last that received it, were John Shakeshanks, woolcomber, and Anne his wife, of Wethersfield, 20th June, 1751. Since which some persons having demanded it, it has, as is said, been refused, probably from conjugal affection not being now so rare as heretofore, or because qualification oaths are now supposed to be held less sacred.——This view was drawn anno 1775.

WALDEN CASTLE.

This castle (Morant says) was begun by Geffrey de Mandeville, who came over with the Conqueror, and so distinguished himself, that William rewarded him with no less than an hundred and eighteen lordships, forty of which were in this county; Walden was one of them.

It became afterwards the head of the barony, and descended to his son William de Mandeville, who joining with the Empress Maude, King Stephen caused him to be arrested at court, then A. D. 1143, held at St. Alban's. In order to obtain his liberty, he surrendered up his castles of Walden and Plasiz; but after his release again appeared under arms against the king, and committed many outrages; among others he seized and plundered the abbey of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, for which he was excommunicated: at length, besieging the king's castle at Burwell, he received a wound in the head, of which he died 14th Sept. 1144. Some of the Knights Templars having got his body, caused the brain and bowels to be taken out, the body to be salted,

Walden Castle, Essex.

salted, and sewed up in a hide, and afterwards to be put up in a leaden coffin, which they hung on a crooked tree in their orchard, at the Old Temple, London: but the excommunication being afterwards taken off, they buried it privately in the churchyard of the New Temple. Geffery, his second son, had his father's estates restored to him, and they remained in the family till the extinction of the male line. The earldom of Essex, with these lands and castle, were, by King John, A. D. 1199, granted to Jeffry Fitz-Piers; after which, by default of issue-male, they came to Maude, wife of Henry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, lord high-constable of England, and continued in that family for many descents. Humphry de Bohun, A. D 1347, had license to embattle his manor-house of Walden; his son dying A. D. 1372, and leaving only two daughters, one of whom, named Mary, marrying Henry earl of Derby, afterwards king, by the title of Henry IV. the manor and castle of Walden came to the Crown, and, in right of his mother, descended to King Henry V. It remained in the Crown till granted by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Audeley.

From the Lord Audeley this castle, manor, and other great estates hereabouts, devolved to the noble family of Howard earls of Suffolk; and in 1777, when this drawing was made, the manor of Walden and castle belonging to Sir John Griffin Griffin, having descended to him from a female of that family.

The keep of this castle stripped of its outside stones, is still remaining, as shewn in the drawing. Morant says, there are also some earthen works, and some of the walls about thirty feet high on the inside. "An hill called the bury, adjoining to the castle, was the mansion-house of the castle;" by this probably he means the mansion which Humphry de Bohun had leave to embattel.

THE CHURCH OF WALTON ON THE NAIZE.

The following account of this parish and church, is given by Morant in his history of Essex:

Walton is the furthest of the three Sokens, bounded on the east by the German ocean; part of it is a long slip of earth, running from south to north, about three miles in length and one or less in breadth. The flowing in of the tide makes it a peninsula.

The wall thrown up on this shore to keep out the sea, is what gave name to this town or village. It extended considerably farther east than it does now, but hath been devoured by the sea. Some have affirmed, that ruins of buildings have been discovered under water at a considerable distance. About five miles off from this shore lies a shoal of rocks, called West Rocks, which on a great ebb are left dry: a spot among them is called the Town. The raging sea daily keeps undermining and encroaching upon this parish, so that the hall will soon be on an island.

The Naize is a point of land in the east part of this parish, jutting into the sea, well known to sailors. Near it the Trinity-house have erected a tower or light-house, of brick, about eighty feet high from the foundation, for the direction and safeguard of ships passing that way. The most northern part or point of the peninsula in this parish is called Walton Stone; and Goldman's Gap is near the neck of land in the south part of the same. There is only one manor in this parish. Walton Hall is the mansion-house. This manor belonged, as the two other Sokens, to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and have passed from them to Thomas lord Darcey, earl Rivers, and the right honourable the Earl of Rochford. The other estates of this parish are, Walton Ashes, and another good farm belonging to Philip Bennet, Esq. —A considerable estate in Walton and Kirby belongs to Shaw King, Esq.—John Kirby, Esq. hath also an estate here—and Mr. John Wheely or Wheeler.

A farm



Walton, at the Naze, Essex.

A farm in this parish was purchased, in 1739, by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, for the augmentation of the rectory of the Holy Trinity in Colchester. It consists of 55 acres, three roods, and 20 perches of freehold land, and about 34 acres of copyhold; but it is too near the sea, which undermines some part of it often. Mr. John Bernard, William Stone, &c. have also some lands in this parish.—Here was formerly the endowment, or corps, of one of the prebends of St. Paul's, London; but the sea hath consumed or devoured it long ago; therefore it is styled *Praebenda consumpta per Mare.* It has the thirteenth stall on the left side of the choir, and is rated at one mark.

Between the church and the sea, near half a mile from the sea, lie two parcels of land, about half a mile asunder, one let for 15*l.* a year, and the other for 4*l.* 10*s.* supposed to be let for the use of the poor that do not take collection. Here is a famous copperas-house. A fair is kept in this place, July 2d. The church, which is now in ruins, consisted of a body and two aisles; and the chancel only of one pace. It is united to that of Kirkby. This parish is rated in the land-tax at 605*l.* 2*s.*——This view was drawn A. D. 1777.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE ABBOT OF CIRENCESTER'S VILLA AT RODMARTON.

This view shews the ancient manorial house at Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, six miles south-west of Cirencester, and three north-east of Tetbury, said to have been the villa of the abbot of Cirencester; but of this no evidence appears, either in the list of the possessions of that monastery, or in Sir Robert Atkins's Account of the Manor of Rodmarton. If then the abbot of Cirencester ever resided here, he must only have rented the mansion, as it certainly never belonged to his abbey; which, Sir Robert Atkins indeed says, had lands in this place.

The house stands a small distance south-east of the church; it forms three sides of a quadrangle, and seems very ancient; and according to the style of those times, even magnificent. The grand entrance was on the north side, by a flight of steps covered over with tiling, and leading to a large room up one pair of stairs, which seems to have been a great hall. The building is of stone, and has several ancient church-like windows with carved mullions; it was not long since inhabited by a farmer, but at present is used for a granary. It is the property of Charles Cocks, Esq. lord of the manor.—This view was drawn anno 1785.

Radmarton Place Gloucestershire.

Pub.d June 6.th 1808 by J.Hooper.

J.Newton Sculp.



Pub.d by S. Hooper June 12, 1785

J. Newton fculp.

Beverstone Castle.

BEVERSTONE CASTLE.

This castle takes its name from the parish wherein it stands, which is situated in the hundred of Berkeley, one mile distant west from Tetbury, three miles south from Hampton, and twelve miles south from Gloucester. It was anciently called Burestan, from the blue stones found in and near it.

This castle is said, by Sir Robert Atkyns, to be very ancient. The Earls Godwin, Swegen, and Harold, (says he,) met at this place, under pretence to assist King Edward the Confessor, against the Welch; but they entered into a conspiracy against him, for which they were forced to fly the kingdom.

King Henry II. gave the manor of Beverstone to Robert Fitz-Harding, ancestor of the Berkeley family; he settled it on Robert, his second son, in marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of Robert de Gaunt; Maurice, the produce of this marriage, took upon himself the family name of his mother, and was called Maurice de Gaunt. This Maurice seems to have done great repairs to this castle, and was probably the first who converted it from a simple mansion to a place of strength; as it is said, by Sir Robert Atkyns, in his account of this manor, that in 11th of Henry III. he was prosecuted for fortifying his castle of Beverstone without licence, but that two years afterwards he obtained one for that purpose: no authority is cited in proof of this assertion. He dying without issue, 14th Henry III. the manor and castle descended to Anselm de Gourney, who had married his sister Eve.

In this family it remained for several descents, till, on the failure of issue-male, it came to John Ap Adam, who had married Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heiress of John Gourney, the last possessor of that name. Thomas Ap Adam, son of the above-named John, sold the manor to Thomas Lord Berkeley, 4th of Edw. III. and he was seized of the castle in the 35th

of that reign, when he beautified and greatly enlarged it by the ransom of prisoners taken at the battle of Poictiers: Leland makes him the builder of it: It was a square, and moated on all sides, and had a tower at every corner; one of the towers is still remaining. It continued in this family till sold by Sir John Berkeley, soon after the 20th of Elizabeth, to Sir John Pointz. Henry Fleetwood, Esq. was lord thereof in the year 1608. In a few years after that date, it was purchased by Sir Michael Hicks, to one of whose descendants it at present belongs.

During the civil wars under Charles I. this castle was occupied as a garrison by both parties.

Part of this castle has been fitted up for a farm house. The gate, or chief entrance was on the east side, flanked by two towers; part only of one remains.

A market and fair were granted to this place in the reign of Edw. I. but they have been long disused.——This view, which shews the west side of the castle, was drawn anno 1785.

THE CROSS AT IRON-ACTON.

This beautiful cross stands in the churchyard of Iron-Acton, on the north side of the church; Sir Robert Atkyns calls it, "a very ancient large cross with arches," but gives no account when, or by whom it was erected; probably it was intended, like the cross of the black friars, Hereford, that at St. Paul's, Cheapside, &c. to serve as a kind of pulpit for the preaching friars.

Iron-Acton church, says Sir Robert Atkyns, is in the deanery of Hawksbury. It is a rectory worth 120*l.* yearly. Mr. Shute is patron, and the present incumbent.

The church hath a south aisle, and a large tower with pinnacles at the west end, and a chancel on the south side of the other, belonging to the manor-house, where is an inscription for the Pointzes, and two old statues of stone.

Iron-

Ruins in Glen-Allen Church Saint Catherine's Worcestershire.



Priory & Kitchen, of Stanley, St. Leonard, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Iron-Acton lies about twelve miles north-east of Bristol, and in the hundred of Thornbury: it obtained the appellation of Iron-Acton from the great quantity of iron ore and cinders digged up, indicating that here were formerly great iron works.

This view was drawn anno 1786.

THE PRIORY OF STANLEY ST. LEONARD.

Stanley St. Leonard lies within the hundred of Whitstone, about four miles west from Stroud, six north-east from Dursley, and eleven south from Gloucester. Here was a small monastery, supposed to have been founded by Roger de Berkeley, who endowed it with the advowsons of the several churches of Ozleworth, Cowley, Erlingham, Uley, Slimbridge; and, in the year 1146, with the consent of Sabrith, or Sabrath, then prior, and the rest of the religious, and also with the approbation of Simon Bishop of Worcester, made it a cell to the abbey of Gloucester, a house of Benedictine monks. In the year 1156, he further added to his benefactions, by bestowing on it the church of Cam, with the appurtenances, and a grove called Fysacre: these gifts were afterwards confirmed by King Henry III. A difficulty occurs in the account of the foundation, as mentioned by Tanner and others, who say, this monastery, consisting of a prior and canons, was founded in the church of St. Leonard, which seems to express that it was founded in a church then extant, and dedicated to St. Leonard: this by no means appears, the parish church being dedicated to St. Swithen; and neither history nor tradition mention any other near that spot. This priory was dissolved with the abbey of Gloucester; but, before that event took place, there being only two monks in the priory, King Henry VIII. by a letter dated June 11th, in the 30th year of his reign, desired that those monks might be recalled to the abbey, and that the abbot and convent would grant a lease of this cell for ninety-nine years to Sir William Kingston

Kingston, Knt. which was done accordingly, at the yearly rent of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with some few reservations, as appears by Abbot Malvern's manuscript. The annual revenues of the priory, at the dissolution, amounted to 126*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* according to Speed; a table of valuation in Stevens's Supplement makes its clear value 106*l.* 17*s.* The scite of this cell, and all the lands in England belonging to it, were granted to Sir Anthony Kingston, 36th Henry VIII. reserving a rent of 40*s.* per annum. In the 2d year of Edward VI. Sir Anthony conveyed these premises by licence of alienation to Anthony Boucher, Esq. who the next year conveyed them to John Sandford, Esq. ancestor of the present proprietor.

This view shews the old kitchen, and some other parts of that monastery. Rudder, in his History of Gloucestershire, says, the old priory house was taken down "about thirty years ago, and the outward walls of a good house were built on the very spot of ground whereon it stood; but the inside is not yet finished." Rudder's History was printed in 1779, so that the house must have been pulled down about the year 1749.

The church, part of which appears in this view, is built in the form of a cross, and has a large tower, once crowned with a high spire in the midst. This tower is of a very singular construction, having a double wall, with a passage and recesses between them.——This view was drawn 1786.

ST. SWITHEN'S CHURCH, NEAR THE PRIORY OF STANLEY ST. LEONARD.

This view shews the church of St. Swithen, with some of the offices of the ancient priory. The peculiarity in the construction of this church has been noticed on account of the kitchen of the priory.——This view was drawn anno 1786.

HAMP-

Stanley St Leonards Church Gloucestershire



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Merden Castle, Hants.

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MERDON CASTLE.

MERDON Castle is in the parish of Hursley, about four miles south-west of Winchester. It was one of the episcopal castles, or palaces, of the see of Winchester. It was built by Bishop Henry de Blois, King Stephen's brother, about the year 1138. He fortified it with strong entrenchments soon afterwards, at the time that he and his brother the king besieged the Empress Maude in Winchester castle, who had taken post there with Robert Earl of Gloucester. It was in being, and in a state of habitation, at least as late as 1266; for in the Computus of Bishop Gernsey, of that year, there is an entry for repairing and furnishing the hall; however, I believe that in the next century it became ruinous, and almost entirely dilapidated. It was alienated, with the manor of Merdon, from the see of Winchester, in Queen Elizabeth's time, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Heathcote, Baronet. Only a fragment of a flinty tower, a shapeless mass remains, surrounded by two very considerable concentric circumvalations. In the central area, where this ruin stands, is also a modern farm-house. There seems to have been some other trench-work. The old original well of the castle remains, of extraordinary depth and diameter. I suppose the ruin to be part of the keep. A park adjoins, now Sir Thomas Heathcote's, in which is his house, called Hursley Lodge, anciently a lodge in the episcopal part. The whole extensive parish of Hursley is called the manor of Merdon. This view, which shews the north aspect, with part of the ruined building, was drawn 1780.

THE CHURCH IN PORTCHESTER CASTLE.

This church, which is a very picturesque object, as well as a piece of great antiquity, was, as has been observed in the account of the castle, originally much larger than it is at present, and also of a different form. A great number of circumstances evidently shew, that it has undergone a variety of repairs at very different periods; the most modern are chiefly of brick. The particulars respecting the foundation of the priory here by Henry III. and its removal to Southwicke, are given in the description of the castle; they serve however to prove the antiquity of its first construction, did the style of its architecture and appearance want any additional evidence.——This view was drawn anno 1761.

SOUTH-SEA CASTLE.

South-sea Castle stands about a mile south of the town of Portsmouth, near the sea beach. This fort, in its present state, consists of work of three different reigns. The interior part is a block-house, evidently built about the time of Henry VIII. surrounded by a kind of star fort, erected in the reign of Charles II. as appears from the following inscription, on a tablet placed between two stone balls near the steps, on the south side of the block-house above mentioned:

CAROLUS II. REX
A. REG. XXXIIII.
Ano DOMI. 1683.

The whole has been repaired and modernized since the accession of the present royal family: this their arms over the chief gate of the castle seems to point out.

The taking of this castle by the parliamentary forces in the year

ON PCHESTER CHURCH HANTS.

Southsea Castle, Hants.

year 1642, is thus related in a book entitled Jehovah-Jireh: God in the Mount, or England's Parliamentarie Chronicle, printed 1644, p. 161.

"On Saturday, September the third, in the night, the parliament forces took Sousey castle, which lyes a mile from the towne upon the sea, and the way thither is on the sea sands. The captain of the castle, his name was Challiner, who on Saturday had been at Portsmouth, and in the evening went home to the castle, and his souldiers took horse-loads of provision, bisket, meal, and other necessaries with them. They reported he had more drinke in his head than was befitting such a time and service, and the townsmen gave out, that he had been bribed with money to yield up the castle, but 'twas false, though the first may be true; yet was not that neither any furtherance to the taking of it; for thus it was: Here were about eighty musqueteers and others that came that night to the walls of the castle, and under their ordnance, and had with them a very good engineer, and thirty-five scaling ladders, and the whole company in the castle were but twelve, officers or commanders, who all were not able to deal with ours in such a disadvantage; wherefore ours having suddenly and silently scaled the walls, called unto them, advised them what to doe, shewing the advantage we had over them, and therefore their danger if they resisted; who seeing the same, immediately yielded the castle to us, whereupon our triumph at our taking it was plainly heard about two of the clock in the morning into the town; and so soon as they were masters of the castle, they discharged two pieces of the castle ordnance against the town. The town of Portsmouth capitulated next day."

South-west of this fort or castle, is a battery faced with stone almost adjoining to it, and communicating with it by a bridge. South-Sea Castle has been lately repaired, and still continues one of the national garrisons. Anno 1782, Francis Leshe, Esq. was deputy-governor of it, with a salary of 91*l.* 5*s.* It is subordinate to the garrison of Portsmouth.

In

In Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, is a list of the garrisons belonging to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, where the following state is given of this garrison:

South-Sea Castle, Portsmouth.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Captaine, fee per diem - - -	0	2	0
Under Captaine, fee per diem - -	0	1	0
Porters 2, the one per diem - - -	0	0	8
The other - - - - -	0	0	6
Master Gunner, fee per diem - - -	0	0	8
Gunners 14, soldiers 11, one day watch, fee a piece, per diem - - - -	0	0	6

This view, which shews the north aspect, was drawn anno 1782.

WARBLINGTOUN CASTLE.

Whether the ruin here represented is a fragment of the ancient mansion of the family of the De Warblingtons (who resided here in the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. during which they were several times sheriffs and members for Hampshire), or the remains of a seat which afterwards belonged to the earls of Salisbury, is not certain; although most probably the latter, both from the style of the building and part of the materials, which are bricks seemingly much of the same form and proportion as those now made. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this seat belonged to the family of the Cottons, of which was Dr. Henry Cotton, the son of Sir Richard Cotton, Knt. to whom the queen had been godmother; and on making him bishop of Salisbury, merrily observed, that "formerly she had blessed many of her godsons, but never before had a godson who could bless her." With this bishop, Doctor William Cotton, who

WARBLINGTON CASTLE, HANTS.

who was of another family, was consecrated bishop of Exeter, whereupon the Queen (as Dr. Fuller tells us) made this pun, "That she had now well Cotton'd the west."

The above scanty portion of information is all I have been able to collect respecting the ancient history of this edifice; but by the favour of an ingenious correspondent I am enabled to give an ample description of its present state, this I shall communicate in his own words:

"Warblington Castle is situate about half a mile to the eastward of Havant. It appears to have been built with brick, faced on the outside with hewn stone. Its form was nearly square, surrounded with a deep fossé. The front was probably toward the south-west, where the gate-way and tower now are standing, as represented in the drawing. The tower, I apprehend to have been a stair-case; but the stairs, which were, I conjecture, of wood, are gone; the tower at present is become a pigeon-house; there is a ladder to ascend it, but it was so bad that I did not chose to go up. The extent of the front was about equal to the space represented in the drawing; the ditch still extends through that distance. The stone with which it was faced, must have been brought thither by sea; for this country, for a great distance, affords none of that kind. The farm-house, which appears in perspective in the drawing, might have been part of the old castle, or may have been built from the ruins of it: but the former is the most likely to have been the case, as the stone seems well jointed, and the masonry much of the same kind with the gate-way and tower, and it stands on the edge of the fossé, covered with ivy; but I did not perceive any thing very curious or beautiful in it: from the station I made the drawing, it was concealed by the elm trees; there may be other points of view from which it might form a pleasing addition to the other objects, but I did not happen to stumble upon them. From the form of the arch on the great gate-way, I should conjecture it to have been built in the time of Henry VII.

"The idea of the vulgar is, 'That a king lived there at the time when there were so many kings in England, and that it was knocked down by Oliver Cromwell, when he destroyed so many other such places.' I give you their own expressions as near as I can recollect. Clarendon mentions no siege of it as far as I can remember; it is marked in the map of Hampshire in Camden's Britannia, but not as a castle. Perhaps it might not be large enough to deserve that title; though certainly it was a place of some strength, and may merit the appellation of strong house, used by Clarendon for some houses capable of sustaining a military assault. I do not understand the word used in explanation of the mark in the map in Camden.

"The original building and fortress included within the fossé, might be near an acre of ground, as near as I, who am not accustomed to measuring ground, can guess. The fossé must have been at least ten feet deep. Perhaps the buildings might have formed an hollow square or quadrangle within it. The north-east and north-west sides of the castle are covered by a field which, I was told by the very hospitable tenant, farmer King, is about five acres. That field is surrounded by a mound and a fossé as deep as that of the castle. The mound is thick, and at least eight feet high from the level of the field; but it is a mere curtain without any bastions to flank it. The whole of it is now overgrown with high coppice-wood. The ground is marshy on the north-east and south-east sides of this field.

"As the castle stood within little more than a musket-shot of the beach, and was near the ford into Haling island from the main, passable at low water, it might perhaps have been built by some lord who possessed that island and the adjacent estates; and as it was placed near the shore of that arm of the sea, which connects the harbours of Langstone and Emsworth, it was well situated for protecting traders who might chuse to traffic in either of those ports. Perhaps the entrenched field I have described, may have been a place for holding markets and fairs, under

under the jurisdiction of the lord of the castle: to military purposes I think it ill adapted from its want of bastions.

"The present owner is Mr. Panton, who lives in Piccadilly. I understood that it came into his family by marriage from the Lumley family

"The parish church is near the ruins of the castle to the south-east. I apprehend it was the chapel. As I happened to say so to the farmer, he observed to me that he thought "the church had been built after the castle was finished, with the refuse stone, for that there was very little good stone in it." He further told me, that the story went in the neighbourhood, that the church was built by two maiden ladies, sisters, and that the pillars on one side were fluted, and the other not so. I wished to have inspected it, but found that the key was two miles off. Its outward appearance did not tempt me to draw it."—This view was drawn anno 1785.

The following description of this place, as it was A. D. 1633, is extracted from a terrar of the manor; at that time it belonged to Lord Richard Cotton.

"1633. The scite of the principal manor-house of Warblington, is a very fair place well moated about, built all with bricks and stones, and is of great receipt, built square; in length 200 feet, and in breadth 200 feet, with a fair green court within, and buildings round the said court, with a fair gallery and diverse chambers of great count, and two towers covered with lead, with a very great and spacious hall, parlour, and great chamber, and all other houses of office whatsoever necessary for such a house, with a very fair chapple within the said house, and the place covered all with tiles and stones; and there is a fair green court before the gate of the said house, containing two acres of land, and there is a very spacious garden, with pleasant walks adjoining, containing two acres of ground: and near to the said place groves of trees, containing two acres of land, two orchards, and two little meadow platts, containing three

three acres, and a fair fish pond near the said place, with a gate for wood and two barns, one of five bays, the other of four bays, with stables and other outhouses."

WINCHESTER CASTLE.

This once strong and stately castle, vulgar tradition reports to have been built by King Arthur, about the year 523; perhaps there might have been some ancient Saxon fortress on that spot, but most probably it was greatly repaired, if not rebuilt by the Normans.

By a plan drawn of it anno 1630, it appears to have been quadrangular, with a tower on each angle; and a view of it in Speed, shews that the entrance from the west was over a bridge leading to a gateway, contiguous to the south-west angle of the building. According to the same authority it had outworks flanked with towers on the south. Heylin styles it, "a gallant but not a great castle, bravely mounted on a hill for defence and prospect."

During the troubles of the reign of King Charles I. it was seized, anno 1642, by Sir William Waller, for the Parliament, being assisted by Oliver Cromwell; it was afterwards taken by the royalists, and the Lord Ogle made governor thereof: he for a while defended it in 1645, against Oliver Cromwell, who, after its surrender, brought his cannon close to it, and battered it down, except the chapel, the building here represented, which now serves for the county-hall, for trials at the assizes. Indeed, it is said by the Winchester Annalist, that the assizes for the county were held here at least as early as the year 1272, and he frequently remarks that the royal family quitted their residence at this place in order to make room for the judges. This chapel was, and still is, a magnificent edifice, consisting of three aisles, and is 110 feet in length, and 45 in breadth: the roof supported



The Castle or County Hall, Winchester, Hants.

supported by elegant Gothic pillars of marble of excellent workmanship. A chauntry belonged to it, as appears by its dissolution at the Reformation.

Over the court of Nisi Prius, above the judge's seat, hangs what is commonly called *King Arthur's round table*, which is eighteen feet diameter. Round it, in the ancient character, are inscribed the names of several of King Arthur's knights, spoken of in old romances, such as Sir Launcelot de Lake, Sir Tristram, Sir Pelleas, Sir Gewain, Sir Gereth, &c. &c. Although this table is certainly not of the age pretended, it is nevertheless a piece of antiquity, and was probably made and used for some great festival, wherein those fabulous knights were represented; a matter by no means uncommon on those occasions; one instance of which occurs in the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle. Paulus Jovius, who wrote above 200 years ago, relates that this table was shewn to the Emperor Charles V. and at that time many marks of its antiquity had been destroyed, the names of the knights being then just written afresh, and the table, with its whole ornaments, newly repaired.

This castle was not only a royal residence, but here also parliaments were assembled and important causes tried. It was besides the scene of divers other remarkable events, a chronological account of some of which here follow:

In this castle, about the year 1066, Archbishop Stigand, when degraded, was confined by William the Conqueror; where he remained during his life. And in 1072, in this chapel was tried a famous cause concerning the superiority of the see of Canterbury over that of York, before Hubert, the Pope's legate, King William, and all the bishops and abbots of the kingdom.

In the year 1075, Waltheof earl of Northumberland, being accused and convicted of high treason, was beheaded before the gates of this castle.

In the year 1141, this castle was occupied, victualled, garrisoned,

risoned, and defended, by the Empress Maude, for several weeks, against the wife of King Stephen; but the supply of water being cut off, Maude escaped to Oxford, and the castle was surrendered.

Several parliaments were held here in the reign of Henry II. When King Richard I. went to the holy war in 1184, he committed this castle to the keeping of Hugh, bishop of Durham, as one of the most important places in his dominions; but there being some grounds of suspicion, that the king's brother intended to usurp the throne, Gilbert Lacy secured this castle for the king, who, returning from the Holy Land, was here crowned again, (though he had been before crowned at Canterbury, by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury,) in 1189.

Anno 1216, when Lewis the Dauphin invaded this kingdom, he attempted, but in vain, to make himself master of this castle, which was defended by the citizens.

In this castle Henry III. sat as judge, and himself tried many prisoners; here too, during the same reign, the citizens found a refuge from the cruelties of the army of the barons, commanded by the Earl of Leicester, who in vain attempted to reduce it by force.

Anno 1302, here King Edward confined the bishop of St. Andrew, whom he found in arms against him in Scotland, allowing him sixpence per day for his diet and expences, three-pence for his servant, and for a chaplain and a boy three halfpence.—This view, which shews the north-east aspect, was drawn A. D. 1781.

WINCHESTER OLD MINSTER, NOW THE CATHEDRAL.

The account given by Tanner of this foundation is related in these words:—Here is said to have been a monastery very early, founded

Cathedral Church of Winchester.

founded by King Lucius, for monks following the rule of St. Mark, which was destroyed in Dioclesian's persecution, A. D. 266, but restored under Deodatus the abbot, in honour of St. Amphibalus, about the year 300; after which it continued about 200 years, till the monks were killed, and their church turned into a pagan temple, for the idolatrous worship of Dagon, by Cerdic, king of the West Saxons. These, and other matters relating to religious men in this city, being so particularly and positively asserted by Rudburn and the Winchester Annalist, could not well be here omitted, though they seem to be very fabulous. It is more likely that Kynegilse, the first Christian king of the West Saxons, began a cathedral church here, which might be finished by his successor Kinewalcus, and monks placed herein by Bishop Birin, in the year 646. These were destroyed by the Danes, A. D. 867, and in the next year secular priests took possession of this church and the lands belonging to it, and kept the same till A. D 963, when Bishop Ethelwold, by the command of King Edgar, expelled them, and placed here monks of the order of St. Benedict, brought from Abendon. This church was anciently dedicated to the Holy Trinity, or to St. Peter, as others, to St. Birin, St. Swithen, and St. Ethelwold: but in later times, St. Swithen the bishop was chiefly accounted the tutelar saint of this priory which was generally distinguished by his name. It was endowed, at the general suppression, with 1507*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per ann. (Dugd. Speed); after which the scite and great part of the revenues were settled by King Henry VIII. anno regni 32, on a dean and twelve prebendaries, for whom, and six minor canons, ten lay clerks, eight choristers, and other members, this cathedral was then re-founded, and dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The present edifice was, according to the History of Winchester, begun by Bishop Walkelyn, a Norman, in the reign of William the Conqueror, A. D. 1079. He finished the tower, the choir, the transept, and probably the west end; and on St. Swithen's day,

day, A. D. 1093, the monks, in the presence of almost all the bishops and abbots in the kingdom, passed with much solemnity from the old monastery into the new one, translating the shrine of that saint to the new church. The whole was afterwards repaired and improved by William of Wickham, and finished as it now appears, by Bishop Fox, who died A. D. 1528, and was a great contributor and benefactor to it. Great part of the monastery and out-buildings have been demolished since the new foundation, as useless.

The length of this venerable pile, from east to west, is five hundred and forty-five feet; of these, our Lady's chapel includes fifty-four; and the choir about one hundred and thirty-six. The length, from the iron door near the entrance of the choir to the porch at the west end, is three hundred and fifty-one feet; the length of the transepts is an hundred and eighty-six feet; the breadth of the body, below the transepts, is eighty-seven feet, and of the choir, forty. The vaulting in the inside is twenty-six feet high; the exact height of the tower is one hundred and thirty-eight feet and a half; and its area fifty feet by forty-eight. This tower is carried up a very little height above the roof, not more than twenty-six feet, and has no proper finishing, but is covered in, as if the building had been left off, which very probably might be the case; for there is strength enough below to support a higher steeple than that of Salisbury.

This view, which shews the south-east aspect of the cathedral, was drawn from Dr. Lowth's garden, in the year 1781. The building seen on the south side, is his prebendal house.

HERT-



St. Albans Abbey, Hertfordshire

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

This Abbey stands near the ancient Roman city of Verulam, in Saxon times called Verlam Ceaster or Watling Ceaster, in a place at the time of its erection named Holmhurst, said to be the spot whereon St. Alban suffered martyrdom, in a persecution of the Christians by the Emperor Dioclesian.

Ten years after this persecution had ceased, the surviving Christians built a church to his memory; but that having been destroyed in the wars between the Britons, Picts, and Saxons, Offa the Great, king of Mercia, repaired the old church, and, about the year 793, founded a noble abbey for Benedictine monks, and translated hither the relics of St. Alban, and placed them in a shrine, having first obtained his canonization from Pope Adrian. To this monastery he gave great endowments and revenues, and in a council at Colcyth made constitutions for their government and security.

In the year 1154, Nicholas bishop of Alba (an Englishman, born near this monastery), being chosen Pope, assumed the name of Adrian IV. He granted many privileges to this abbey; among them were these:—1. That as St. Alban was the first British martyr, this abbot should be the first abbot in England, and take place of all others.—2. That the abbot or monk whom he should appoint archdeacon, should have a pontifical jurisdiction over the priests and laymen in all the possessions belonging to this church.—3. That no archbishop, bishop, nor legate, should visit or interfere with the affairs of this monastery, which might

be regulated only by the pope himself.—4. That the abbot should collect and receive the Romescot, or Peter-pence, through all the county of Hertford; privileges then enjoyed by no other prior or abbot in the realm.

King Offa, when he first founded this monastery, also erected many houses near it, for the reception of strangers and travellers, and the necessary lodgings of the servants and officers. They, in process of time, increased to a town, which was called St. Alban's, after the saint to whom the house was dedicated. At the dissolution, 26 Hen. VIII. this abbey was, according to Dugdale, valued at 2102*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* *ob.* *q.* per annum. Speed gave it at 2510*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* *ob.* *q.* The church, since made use of as parochial, and a great part of its scite, were 7 Edw. VI. granted to the mayor and burgesses.

The history of the abbots of this house is given in Browne Willis's Mitred Abbeys, wherein we meet with many particulars respecting different repairs and erections on this venerable pile. The following account of the state of the abbot of this house, taken from a MS. paper in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. will give the reader a good idea of the riches and magnificence of the convent. This paper is in the hand-writing of Elias Ashmole, and dated 26 August, 1668.

Mr. Robert Shrimpton, grandfather, by the mother's side, to Mrs. Simpson of St. Alban's, was four times mayor of that town; he died about sixty years since, being then about 103 years of age. He lived when the abbey of St. Alban's flourished before the dissolution, and remembered most things relating to the buildings of the abbey, the regimen of the house, the ceremonies of the church, and grand processions; of all which he would often discourse in his life-time. Among other things, that in the great hall there was an ascent of fifteen steps to the abbot's table, to which the monks brought up the service in plate, and staying at every fifth step, which was a landing-place, on every of which they sung a short hymn. The abbot usually sat

sat alone in the middle of the table; and when any nobleman or ambassador, or stranger of eminent quality, came thither, they sat at his table, towards the ends thereof. After the monks had waited awhile on the abbot, they sat down at two other tables, placed on the sides of the hall, and had their services brought in by the novices, who, when the monks had dined, sat down to their own dinner. This Mr. Shrimpton remembered, that when the news came to St. Alban's, of Queen Mary's death, the late abbot, for grief, took to his chamber, and died in a fortnight.

He also remembered the hollow image erected near St. Alban's shrine, wherein, one being placed to govern the wires, the eyes would move and head nod, according as he liked or disliked the offering; and being young, he had many times crept into the hollow part thereof. In the grand processions through the town, where the image of St. Alban was carried, it was usually borne by two monks, and after it had been set down a while at the market cross, and the monks essaying to take it up again, they pretended they could not stir it, and then the abbot coming and laying his crosier upon the image, and saying these words,—*Arise, arise, St. Alban, and get thee home to thy sanctuary;* it then forthwith yielded to be borne by the monks. In the abbey there was a large room, having beds set on either side for the receipt of strangers and pilgrims, where they had lodging and diet for three days, without question made whence they came, or whither they went; but after that time they staid not, without rendering an account of both.——This view, which was taken from the upper room of the parsonage-house, A. D. 1787, shews the south-west aspect of the building.

THE

THE GAOL OF ST. ALBAN'S.

This gate was built about the year 1090, by Paul or Paulinus, the fourteenth abbot; who, as Willis relates, rebuilt the church and all the other structures, but the bake-house and pantry, out of the stones, tiles, and wooden materials of Verulam, which his predecessors had reserved.

Matthew Paris says, that when he had finished the church, he built a dark prison for disobedient monks; and it is said there was a communication from the great church to the Gaol, though long since broken down.

This gate is chiefly of stone, and though not elegant or ornamented, is strong and well proportioned; the groin-work of the inside of the gate, is at this time in perfect repair. There are, on each side the arch, three rooms; these are likewise arched or groined, and still perfect and strong, so as to be used for the confinement of prisoners; this building at present serving for the gaol of this liberty or district. The small erections adjoining to it have been lately added, and are the house for the gaoler, and other necessary offices.—This view, which shews the south front, was drawn A. D. 1787.

BERGHAMSTED CASTLE.

Berghamsted Castle is supposed to have been the palace of the kings of Mercia; among whom, Withred, king of Kent and Mercia, A. D. 697, held a great council at this place, and probably in this castle, whereat Birtwald, archbishop of Canterbury, presided; Gybmund, bishop of Rochester, and divers other prelates and great personages, were also present. Here divers laws, printed in Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire, were enacted.

After the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror here halted for some days with his army, in order to meet archbishop Lanfranc,

Gate of St Albans Abby Hertfordshire.





Parrow fc

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Berkhamsted Castle, Hertfordshire.

Lanfranc, with the great lords and nobles of England; and here he received their oaths of allegiance, on his solemn engagement by oath to observe and keep inviolable the ancient laws of the kingdom, which the preceding kings of England, especially King Edward, had ordained.

Notwithstanding this engagement, he seized the estates of many of the great English land-holders, and gave them to his Norman followers. Among these donations was the town of Berghamsted, which he gave to his half-brother, Robert earl of Moreton, who fortified the castle with a double trench and rampart. On William earl of Moreton, his son, engaging in a rebellion against Henry I. in Normandy, all his estates in England were seized, and his castle razed to the ground; by which this town and manor came to the crown, where it remained till the year 1206, 7th of John, when that king granted the castle and honour of Berghamsted to Jeoffry Fitzpiers, earl of Essex, with the knight's fee thereto belonging, in fee-farm for an hundred pounds per annum, to hold to him and the heirs of his body, by Aveline then his wife. Anno 1215, 16th John, this castle and town were again in the Crown; for when the barons lay still, King John possessed himself of the castle, and appointed Ranulph, the German, to have the custody thereof. When Lewis the Dauphin of France invaded this realm, A. D. 1216, he laid siege to this castle; the garrison, taking advantage of the negligence of the besiegers, made two successful sallies, taking divers chariots, provisions, and a banner of William earl of Mandeville; but, after a long siege, the King commanded them to yield it up to the Dauphin.

In the second year of the reign of Henry III. this castle was again in the Crown, and by that king given to Richard, his younger brother, for his good services at the siege of the castle of Riole in France; but he shortly after took it away from him, on account of a dispute; but by the interposition of the earls of Pembroke and Chester, it was restored to him, and was held by Edmund his son, earl of Cornwall: he dying without issue, in

the year 1300, at the college of Bonhomes, which he had founded, this castle and honour reverted to the Crown, and was, A. D. 1308, 1st of Edward II. granted to Piers Gaveston, created earl of Cornwall. He being executed, the castle, &c. came back to the Crown, and was, in the year 1311, 4th of Edward III. granted with the town, honour, and divers other manors, valued at 2000 marks *per annum*, to John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, second son to King Edward II. in tail general. He dying without issue, King Edward advanced Edward his eldest son, called the Black Prince, to the dukedom of Cornwall, and gave him, among the other estates belonging to the title, this castle and honour, to be held by him and his heirs, and the eldest sons of the heirs of the kings of England. A. D. 1388, 11 Rich. II. when Robert de Veer was advanced to the title and dignity of Marquis of Dublin, and afterwards Duke of Ireland, that king gave him liberty to reside at this castle, which was one of his own royal palaces, allowing him wood and fuel to be taken out of his woods and park for his firing.

A. D. 1400, Henry of Monmouth, afterwards king by the title of Henry V. possessed this castle, honour, and town; as did, in 1422, Henry of Windsor, his eldest son; to whose eldest son, Edward of Westminster, it was granted in the year 1454; but when Henry VI. his father, was deposed, they came into the possession of Edward IV. who granted the stewardship of this castle and lordship, anno 1461, the first year of his reign, to John lord Wenlock, one of his privy-counsellors.

Richard III. is said to have been born at this castle, and here died Cicely, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmoreland, mother of King Edward IV. Since this time this castle and honour have been annexed to the dukedom of Cornwall, and appropriated to the princes of Wales successively.

A. D. 1560, Queen Elizabeth demised the scite of the castle, circuit, and precinct, to Sir Edward Carey, for a term of years, under the yearly rent of a red rose, payable to the queen, at the feast of St. John the Baptist, and by other letters patent demised

demised to him two water-mills, in this town and lordship, under the yearly rent of 7*l.* 8*s.*; and the same queen did grant, by her letters patent, the mansion-house, with the lodge and park, to Sir Edward Carey and the Lady Paget his wife, and to the heirs male of their bodies for ever, to hold of the queen, her heirs and successors, as of this lordship, by fealty only in free soccage, and not *in capite*, rendering a fee-farm rent of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

And the said queen, by letters patent, in the second year of her reign, constituted this Sir Edward Carey, high steward of this honour and manor. This Sir Edward Carey obtained a lease of this castle and manor, and from him they came to Sir Adolph Carey; who dying the 10th of April, 1609, it descended to Sir Edward Carey, who succeeded him; and two third parts of the manor-house being burnt down, about thirty years since, he repaired the house: but not above a third part, or a little more, remains now standing, and yet it is a very fair large building; but he since sold the same to John Sayer, Esq. who held it some time, and died possessed thereof on the 11th of February, 1682, leaving issue three sons, John, Edward, and Joseph; whereof John and Joseph are dead, and Edward is now the present possessor.—It has, since this account given by Chauncey, been purchased by one of the family of Roper, in whose descendant it still remains.

This castle was of an oval form, surrounded by a double ditch and ramparts of earth; these are still remaining. The whole scite, ditches included, according to the present occupier, measures about eleven acres. A few fragments of the surrounding walls are standing here and there, but none that retain any marks of ornament. South-east of the area of the castle, is a high artificial mount, on which the keep formerly stood: it is called the tower-hill, and measures about 40 feet diameter on the top; a wall, now overgrown with trees, shrubs, and brambles, runs up to the top of it: there is another mount much smaller, near the western side or extremity. There has been a good deal of building here at different times. On digging within the area of the

the castle, two brick floors or pavements, one a few feet under the other, were discovered. A small cottage has been built out of the ruins, wherein the tenant resides.

It is worthy observation, that this castle, like many others of ancient date, is commanded by a hill at a very small distance from it, which seems to prove that the ranges of the machines used formerly in sieges, were very small.—This view was drawn A. D. 1787, and shews the north-east aspect.

SOPEWELL NUNNERY, NEAR ST. ALBAN'S.

This nunnery, which is situated a small distance south-west of the town of St. Alban, according to tradition, owes its origin to the following circumstance: Two religious women, whose names are forgotten, having made themselves a kind of a hermitage with branches of trees, and covered it with leaves and bark, near Eywood, by the river-side, dwelt there a considerable time, leading lives of such abstinence, chastity, charity, and piety, that the fame thereof reached the ears of Jeffery, the 16th abbot of St. Alban's; who, about the year 1140, built them a cell, and caused them to be cloathed like nuns, and to assume the rules of St. Benedict. For their support, he gave them certain lands and rents; and to preserve their fame from the assaults of scandal, he ordered they should always be locked up in their house, and that their number should not exceed thirteen, all select virgins; though at the dissolution there were only nine. He also allotted them a burying ground, which he caused to be consecrated, but with a restriction that none but the nuns of that house should be buried there; probably to prevent this abbey from being deprived of the advantages arising from the sepulture of great and rich personages. This house was subject to the abbey of St. Alban's, and dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin.

Henry de Albaneio and Ciceley his wife, with Roger his brother, and Robert his son, gave two hides and one virgate of land,

Sepewell Nunnery, near St Albans Herts.

land, in their manor of Cotes, and Richard de Taney his land, called Blackhide in the soke of Tidehang, to God, Mary the mother of Christ, and the maidens of this cell. Upon the dissolution, King Henry VIII. in the 30th year of his reign, granted it to Sir Richard Leigh, Knt. from whose family it passed by a daughter to Edward Sadler, second son of Sir Ralph Sadler, made a banneret for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Musselborough, 1st Edward VI. In his descendants it remained, till, on the failure of issue-male, it went in marriage to Thomas Saunders, of Flamsted, Esq. who sold it to Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart. from whom it devolved to the Lord Grimston, the present proprietor.

From the style of these ruins, as well as from their being chiefly built with brick, they cannot be of much elder date than the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. and possibly may be the remains of a mansion, built by Sir Richard Leigh with some of the materials, and on the scite of the nunnery. When Chauncey's history of Hertfordshire was written, this house was entire, or at least is so represented in the plan, and is in some old surveys called Sopewell Hall and Sopewell House. It is said that about fifty or sixty years ago, the buildings here were in such a state as to make Lord Grimstone doubtful which of the two, this mansion or that of Gorehambury, he should fit up for his residence. On one of the walls of the garden, are two square tablets of stone, on each of which is carved a dexter hand and arm, completely armed, holding a sword engrailed, with something like a scrawl under it. As these are inclosed, and only to be viewed at a distance, there may possibly be some minute parts or members of this piece of sculpture left out in the description.

The yearly value of this house, at the dissolution, is estimated by Dugdale at 40*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Speed makes it 68*l.* 8*s.*

It is said that Henry VIII. was married to Anne Boleyn at this place.——This view was drawn A. D. 1787.

KENT.

MAIDSTONE BRIDGE, (Plate I.)

It is uncertain at what time this bridge was built. Newton, in his Antiquities of Maidstone, says, "At the bottom of the high street is a fair stone bridge, built across the Medway, of seven arches; it is supposed, with great probability, that it was first built by some of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who, as we have seen, were lords of the manor: however, I do not find any evidence, at what time it was erected, or by whom. It was, in the reign of King James I. repaired by an assessment on the town and parish."——This view, which shews the north side of the bridge, was drawn anno 1760.

MAIDSTONE BRIDGE, (Plate II.)

The south side of this bridge is here exhibited: over it is seen the roof of a building, situate on the western bank of the river, a small distance north of the bridge; which building, from a cross over its easternmost end, appears to have been a chapel or oratory. The river Medway rises in Ashdowne forest, in Sussex, and, passing through Kent, discharges itself near the Isle of Sheppey, by which it is divided into two branches, one called the East, and the other the West Swale. It is navigable for barges of fifty or sixty tons, as high as Maidstone, and is crossed

Maidstone Bridge Kent.

Maidstone Bridge, Kent P.2.



St Gregory's Canterbury, Kent.



Chaple in S^t Augustin's Monastry, Canterbury Kent.

crossed by several bridges; the chief are those of Maidstone, Aylsford, and Rochester.——This view was drawn anno 1760.

RUINED OFFICES IN ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY, CANTERBURY.

The buildings here represented, stand within the walls of the monastery, north of the church; the gate is of brick, and has, over the centre of its arch, two quatre feuilles, a fleur de lis, and a rose moulded in brick earth, before burning, and afterwards burned; these stand singly one above the other, with three small escutcheons of the same material workmanship, beneath the whole. This gate, from its style and bricks, seems to have been built about the time of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth.

Adjoining to its south side is a small neat building, probably, before the dissolution, a chapel, or some other office of the monastery, but, when this drawing was taken, A. D. 1750, was converted to an oust or kiln for drying hops. Between two windows near its north end, was carved, on a square stone tablet, the figure of a mitre and a ton, possibly a rebus of the name of the builder, founder, or some benefactor.

ST. GREGORY'S PRIORY, CANTERBURY.

Mr. Gostling, in his Walk, gives the following account of this priory: St. Gregory's was a large handsome house of stone, built by Archbishop Lanfranc, 1084, who added to it several dwellings, well contrived for the wants and conveniencies of those who should live there, with a spacious court adjoining. This palace, for so Edmer calls it, he divided into two parts, one

one for men labouring under various distempers, the other for women who had ill health; providing them with food and clothing at his own expence, appointing also officers and servants who should by all means take care that nothing should be wanting, and that the men and women should be kept from communication with each other. He built also, on the opposite side of the way, a church to the honour of St. Gregory, where he placed canons regular, who should administer spiritual comfort and assistance to the infirm people above mentioned, and take the care of their funerals, for which he provided them with such an income as was thought sufficient.

Part of this priory is now standing, but not a great deal, only one large room, unless the buildings of the street may be looked upon as the lodging of the poor and sick, who were provided for there; the ground belonging to its precinct is almost entirely laid out in gardens for our market."

Tanner thus records the foundation of this house: In the north-gate street (says he) over against the hospital of St. John, Archbishop Lanfranc also founded an house for secular Priests, A. D. 1084, to the honour of St. Gregory; but Archbishop William, temp. Hen. I. made it a priory of black canons. About the time of the dissolution here were thirteen religious, who were endowed with the yearly revenue of 121*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* Dug. 166*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* Ob. Speed. The scite was granted 28 Henry VIII. to the lord archbishop of Canterbury, in exchange for Wimbledon, &c.——This view was drawn, 1758.

SANDGATE CASTLE.

This is one of the castles built by King Henry VIII.; in construction it much resembles those of Deal, Sandown, Walmer, and Camber

Sandgate Castle, Kent.



White Friars, Canterbury.

Camber, or Winchelsea, and indeed most of the castles erected in that reign; all which consist of a combination of round towers. These, from their form, are incapable of being completely flanked or defended by an adjacent work. It stands a small distance west of Folkstone, on the beach or sand, whence probably it derives its name. It is overlooked by a high cliff, within gun-shot of it, as may be seen in the drawing.

Here Queen Elizabeth lodged in the year 1588, in her progress into Kent, in order to put the coast in a state of defence against an invasion, with which this kingdom was at that time threatened by the Spaniards.——This view was drawn A. D. 1762.

THE WHITE FRIARS, CANTERBURY.

This plate shews part of the remains of the first house of the Franciscan, or Minorite Friars, established in England. Nine in number of these brethren first arrived here from abroad, A. D. 1224, five of whom staid at Canterbury, by direction of King Henry III. and settled themselves on a piece of ground near the Poor Priest's Hospital; but about the year 1270, John Diggs, an alderman of that city, translated them to an island then called Bynnewith, on the west part of the city, where they continued till the dissolution, after which the friary was granted, 31 Henry VIII. to Thomas Spelman. At present scarcely any thing of the buildings, except the part here represented, are remaining, the outer walls and foundations excepted.

Speed, and others, erroneously make Henry VII. the first founder of this friary, which was settled almost three hundred years before his time. He might (says Tanner) be a great benefactor, though Somner has not observed it, and might change

the first conventual Franciscans into that reformed branch of their order, called *Observants*, but could not be the first founder. Weaver, p. 234, tells us this house was valued at 39*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* ob. per ann; but there is no valuation of it in either Dugdale or Speed.——This view was drawn anno 1758.



Leicester Abbey

LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE ABBEY OF ST. MARY DE PRATIS, AT LEICESTER. (Plate I.)

The following account of the foundation, and other particulars respecting this abbey, is given by Burton, in his History of Leicestershire:

"He (Robert Bossue, earl of Leicester) founded also in 1143, 9th of Stephen, the most sumptuous and elegant monastery of St. Mary de Pratis, without the walls, for canons regular of the order of St. Austin, so called from its situation upon the edge of the meadows, and having the delicious and pleasant prospect of them and the water; into which house the said Lord Bossue became a canon regular professed, for the space of fifteen years, that so by repentance he might expiate his former treasons committed against his king and sovereign. This abbey had in this shire twenty-six parish churches appropriated unto it, which, at the suppression thereof, was valued yearly to dispend 1062*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* ob. q. The abbey now is the inheritance of the Right Honourable William earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, in the county of Derby. Of this house formerly was an abbot, that most learned Gilbert Foliot, who was afterwards made bishop of Hereford, A. D. 1149, and, after that, bishop of London, A. D. 1161, memorable for two things; the one, his allegiance and fidelity to his sovereign, being always faithful and true to King Henry II. in all those confusions between him and Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. The other, for a resolute answer made to an unknown voice heard by him: for, as Matthew Paris reports it, coming one night

night from the king, after a long conference he had had with him on these troubles with the said Archbishop Becket, as he lay meditating and musing thereon in his bed, a terrible and unknown voice sounded these words in his ears, "*Dum revolvis tot & tot, Deus tuus est Astaroth.*" *i. e.* Whilst thou revolvest so many and so many times, thy God is Astaroth.—Which he taking to come from the devil, answered as boldly, "*Mentiris, dæmon, Deus meus est Deus Sabaoth.*"—Devil, thou liest: my God is the God of Sabaoth.

To this account it is necessary to add, from Tanner, that the monastery was founded in honour of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and endowed, according to Dugdale, with 951*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* ob. q.—Speed makes it 1062*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* ob. q. —and the scite was granted 4 Ed. IV. to William, marquis of Northampton. It is said that the greatest part of the lands and tithes belonging to the collegiate church of prebends *intra crastrum*, in the town of Leicester, was, by Robert de Bossue, alienated and annexed to this his new foundation.

Very little of the ancient abbey is remaining, except the gate and some of the outer walls; there are, indeed, ruins of a mansion, comparatively a modern building, erected out of the materials of the monastery, according to a manuscript account of the storming of Leicester, May 30, 1645, written by Richard Symonds, an officer in the royal army, and preserved in the Brithis Museum. This house was then the residence of the Countess of Devon, and was the quarters occupied by the king during the above-mentioned attack, and for some days afterwards. It was nevertheless burned by his troops, perhaps to prevent its being useful to the enemy. This particular we learn from a list of the marches made by King Charles I. from Jan. 10, 1641, to the time of his death. It is entitled, *Iter Carolinum*, published in Gutch's Collect. Curiosa. ——This view, which shews some of the outer walls and towers of the abbey, at the back of the mansion, was drawn A. D. 1784.

THE



W View of Leicester Abbey, Pl.2.

THE ABBEY OF ST. MARY DE PRATIS, LEICESTER.

PLATE II.

This plate shews the ruins of the mansion of the Dutchess of Devonshire, supposed to have been built out of the materials of the abbey soon after the dissolution; and which, as has been before observed, was burned by the royalists.

In this monastery died that eminent statesman and magnificent prelate, Cardinal Wolsey, A. D. 1531, in his way to London, after his disgrace. His last words are said to have been, "Had I served the God of heaven, as faithfully as I did my master on earth, he had not forsaken me in my old age, as the other hath done."

Names of the Abbots, out of the Registers of Lincoln, and the Collections of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Carte of Leicester.

1. Richard, who was the first abbot, became admitted to this dignity, anno 1144; anno 8th of King Stephen. He presided twenty-four years, and was succeeded by

2. William de Katewyke, elected abbot anno 1167, 14th Henry II. He governed ten years, and was succeeded by

3. William de Broke, elected abbot anno 1177, 23 Hen. II. He sat here nine years, and was, anno 1186, made abbot of the Cistertians, and succeeded in this abbacy by

4. Paul, elected abbot the same year, viz. anno 1186, anno 8 Richard I. He governed nineteen years, and was succeeded by

5. William Pepyn, anno 1205, 15th of King John. He continued abbot nineteen years, and had for his successor,

6. Osbert, elected anno 1224, 8 Hen. III. He presided five yeas, rand was succeeded by

7. Mathias, anno 1229, 13 Henry III. He governed six years, and resigning anno 1235, was succeeded by

8. Alan de Cestreham, on the 5th of the calends of November, 1235, 19 Henry III. He sat nine years, and was succeeded by

9. Robert Furmetyn, admitted abbot the 4th of the nones of November, 1244, 28 Henry III. He presided three years, and was succeeded by

10. Henry Rothely, on the cal.of Aug. 1247, 31 Hen. III. He p resided twentythree years, and then resigned, anno 1269, to

11. William Shepesheved, who was admitted abbot the 2d of the nones of October, 1270, 54 Henry III. He governed twenty-one years, and then dying, was succeeded by

12. William Malverpe, elected on the 5th of the id. of September, 1291, 19 Edward I. He sat twenty-six years; and on his death, which happened anno 1317, was succeeded by

13. Richard Towers, elected abbot the 13th of the cal. of June 1317, 11 Edward II. He was abbot twenty-eight years, viz. till the time of his death, and was succeeded by

14. William de Cloune, the 12th of the kal. of November, 1345, 19 Edward III. He procured himself and successors to be exempted from being summoned to parliament, as may be seen by the patent exhibited in Selden's Titles of Honour, p. 604. He presided thirty-two years, and then dying, was succeeded, anno 1277, by

15. William Kerby, on the 3d of the nones of February, anno 1 Richard II. He presided sixteen years, and died anno 1393; whereupon

16. Philip Repyngdon was admitted abbot the 28th of June, 1394, 17th of Richard II. He governed eleven years, and then being preferred to the see of Lincoln, was succeeded in this abbacy by

17. Richard Rothele, the 5th of the cal. of May, 1405, 6 Henry IV. He sat sixteen years, and was succeeded by

18. William

18. William Sadington, the 13th of the cal. of November, 1420, 8 Henry V. He continued here twenty-two years, and dying anno 1442, was succeeded by

19. John Pomery, the 16th of the cal. of June, 1442, 21 Henry VI. He presided thirty-two years, and was succeeded by

20. John Shepesheved, elected abbot the 11th of the cal. of September, 1474, 14 Edward IV. He presided eleven years, and was succeeded by

21. Gilbert Manchester, elected the 2d of the cal. of October, 1485, 1 Henry VII. He continued eleven years, and was succeeded by

22. John Penny, admitted abbot the 7th of the cal. of July, 1496, 11 Henry VII. He sat thirteen years, and being, anno 1504, made bishop of Bangor, obtained leave to hold this abbey in commendam; which he did till the year 1509, when he was translated from Bangor to Carlisle. However, he seems to have ended his days in this abbey, by his burial in St. Margaret's church, in the town of Leicester; to the building of which, I presume, he was a good benefactor, where his effigies yet remain, at the upper end of the north aile, being handsomely carved in alabaster, in his episcopal habit. On his resignation,

23. Richard Pexal was admitted March 31, 1509, 1 Henry VIII. He occurs abbot in a deed dated July 10, 1520, 12 Henry VII. and as such, subscribed by proxy, at the convocation holden April 5, 1533; at the latter end of which year, or the beginning of the next, he was succeeded by

24. John Bowchier, or Bouchier, the last abbot. On August 11, 1534, he subscribed to the king's supremacy; however, he afterwards withstood the dissolution with such resolution that the visitors threatened him and his canons with adultery and b—y, unless they would submit and surrender their monastery, as we are informed in Collier's Eccl. Hist. vol. II. and Dr. Tanner's Preface to his Notitia Monastica.

Anno

Anno 1553, here remained in charge 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in fees, and 38*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* in annuities, and the following pensions, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
John Bowchier, last abbot - -	200	0	0
Richard Duckett - - -	10	0	0
John Buckeshame - - -	6	0	0
John Webbe - - - -	6	0	0
John Lacye - - - -	6	0	0
Hugh Sheppey - - -	5	1	8
John Revell - - - -	5	6	8
George King - - - -	5	6	8
William Parmoter - - -	5	0	0
James Lawe - - - -	5	0	0
And to Thomas Westus - -	5	0	0

That this conventual church was demolished very soon after the surrender, may be easily surmised from the following letter, written by one of the commissioners to Cromwell:

"My most bounden dutye remembyrd, this is to advertis youre good lordshippe of the hole estate of the late monastery of Leicester, in the wiche we have taken the surrender and feyne of th' abbot and convent, and the writings thereof be in my custodye. By your lordshippes goodnes towardes me, I now ame in possession of the house and all the demesnes wiche was unlett at the tyme of our repare thether. We also founde the house was indettyd to the kynges heyghnes, wherof we make no reconinge of; and for the discharge thereof we have made a sale of the stocke and store withe the household stuffe and ornaments of the churche, wiche amounte unto 228*l.* The plate is onsolde, wiche maister Freman taketh the chairge of, and is valuyd at, by weyght, 190 pounds. The lead, by estymacion, is valuyd at 1000*l.* The bells at 88*l.*—For the dischargeynge of th' abbot, convent, and servants of the saide monastery, there haithe beyne payde,

payde, as dothe apere more particularly by the bouks we send your lordshippe, 149*l.* And for as moche as th' abbot hath not receyved of us in redy money but 20*l.*, he haithe requyride me to desyer your lordshippe to be so good lorde unto hym, as he may have 20 pounds or 20 marks. The churche and house remeynethe as yet undefacede, and in the churche be maney thynges to be maide sale of. For wiche that may plese youre lordshippe to let me knowe youre pleysure, as well for the further sale to be made, as for the defasinge of the churche and other superfluus byldinges wiche be abowt the monastery; a hundred marks yerly will not susteyne the charges in repayringe this house; that all byldinges be lett stande as your lordshippe shall knowe more hereafter. Thus I pray Jhesus long to preserve you in helthe withe muche honore.

Written at the late monasterye of Leycester, the 29th day of Auguste, by your lordshipes most bownden servante,

FRANCIS CAVE."

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, IN THE SAVOY.

PLATE I.

This was the chapel to a mansion originally built in the year 1245 by Peter of Savoy and Richmond, uncle to Eleanor, wife of King Henry III. This queen afterwards purchased it for her son, Edmond, earl of Lancaster, from the fraternity of Mountjoy, unto whom Peter of Savoy had given it. Henry duke of Lancaster repaired, or rather rebuilt, the house, which Maitland says had been pulled down; according to Stowe he laid out on it 52,000 marks. This money he had gathered together at the town of Bridgerike.

In the year 1381, the rebels of Kent and Essex, headed by Wat Tyler, out of hatred to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, burned this house to the ground, not suffering any part of the plate, jewels, or rich furniture, to be saved: the plate they cut in small pieces, and threw into the Thames; the precious stones they broke to powder in a mortar. A proclamation having been previously made by order of their leaders, threatening death to any one who should attempt to convert any article to his own use; one of the rebels was thrown into the fire by his companions, for endeavouring to secrete a valuable piece of plate:—among other articles, the rebels found some barrels of gunpowder, which they mistook for gold or silver; these they threw into the fire, whereby the hall was blown up, the adjacent buildings destroyed, and themselves all exposed to great danger; doubtless

Savoy Church, London.

less, many of them were killed or wounded. Besides this time, the Savoy has more than once experienced the fury of the flames.

This mansion, thus defaced and in ruins, afterwards came into the king's hands, and was rebuilt from the ground for an hospital of St. John the Baptist, by King Henry VII. about the year 1509. Weever says the following inscription was over the great gate:

Hospitium hoc inopi turbâ Savoia vocatum,
Septimus Henricus fundavit ab imo Solo.

This hospital consisted of a master and four brethren, who were to be in priest's orders, and to officiate in their turns; they were also alternately to stand at the gate of the Savoy; and if they saw any object of charity, they were obliged to take him in, and feed him; if he proved to be a traveller, he was entertained for one night, and a letter of recommendation, with as much money given him, as would defray his expences to the next hospital. Stowe says, that King Henry purchased for this hospital lands sufficient to enable them to relieve an hundred poor people; I suppose he means daily: it being estimated that they might expend 529*l.* 15*s.* yearly.

On the 10th of June, in the 7th year of King Edward VI. this hospital was suppressed, and the beds, bedding, and other furniture, with lands of the yearly value of 700 marks, given by the king for the furnishing his house at Bridewell, which he had given to the citizens of London, to be a workhouse for the poor and idle persons, and the hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark lately suppressed.

The hospital of the Savoy was again new founded, corporated, and endowed with lands, by Queen Mary, the 3d of November, in the fourth year of her reign, when one Jackson was appointed master. The ladies of the court, and maids of honour, in compliment to the queen, furnished it with new beds, bedding, and other furniture, in a very ample manner. It consisted of a master and four brethren, as before; a receiver of the

rents

rents, who was also the porter, and locked the gates every night, and chose a watchman. Maitland says, on the accession of Queen Elizabeth it was again suppressed.

The original rents amounted to 22,000*l. per annum;* which being deemed too large an endowment, an act of resumption was obtained in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, so that the lands reverted to the crown. But those who had taken leases from the master of the Savoy, had their lands confirmed to them for ever, upon the payment of twenty years' purchase; a reserve being made of 800 or 1000*l. per annum*, in perpetuity, for the master and four brethren: and over a house inhabited, A. D. 1732, by Mr. Collins, the king's distiller, which was part of the great gate of the Savoy, was placed the effigies of St. John the Baptist, curiously carved at full length in stone.—— This view was drawn A. D. 1786.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, IN THE SAVOY.

PLATE II.

The chapel in the Savoy (which is very erroneously called St. Mary le Savoy) is properly the chapel of St. John the Baptist. It is all stone-work, and carries the aspect of antiquity. It was repaired with great cost in the year 1600, and the gallery at the south end, built in the year 1618. It was again repaired, anno 1721, at the sole charge of his late Majesty King George I. who also inclosed the burial-ground with a strong brick wall, and added a door to it, half of which consists of iron-work.

The inhabitants of St. Mary-le-Strand, after their church was pulled down to enlarge the garden belonging to Somerset-house, congregated here for many years; but when Dr. Killigrew was made master, he would not permit them to frequent the church, till they had signed an instrument, whereby they renounced their having

Savoy Church, London. Pl. 2.

having any right or property in or to the said chapel, or any part of the Savoy; and then he allowed them to make collections at the chapel door, nine months in the year, for the support of their own poor. The Doctor soon broke the old constitution, and not only appointed two overseers (one chosen by himself, and the other by the inhabitants of the precinct), but he also set up a vestry, (without authority) to consist of the master and fourteen inhabitants. By virtue of his patent, he had liberty to grant leases, for three lives, for ninety-one years; which he did by taking fines, and reserving only a small quit-rent, to the diminution of the annual income of the hospital.

Soon after the Doctor's decease, *viz.* in the first year of the late Queen Anne, commissioners were appointed to visit the hospital, who were seven lords spiritual, and as many lords temporal. The commission was opened by Sir Nathan Wright, then lord-keeper of the great seal; and three of the brethren, or chaplains, were discharged, because they had other benefices; and also the fourth, for being a teacher of a separate congregation. The last mentioned chaplain was put into it by Dr. Killigrew, though he knew that he was a dissenting preacher.

Some time after this, Dr. Prat, who was chaplain to the hospital, endeavoured to obtain an act of parliament to have it dissolved, and to be made parochial. The bill passed the house of commons, but meeting with great opposition from the chancellors of the two universities, from the bishops, and other lords, it was thrown out of their house.

The chapel stands north and south, and is situated by the churchyard of the Savoy, which lies between the south side of the Strand and the Thames: it consists only of a nave, without any side-aile. The ceiling, which is covering, is ornamented with a kind of a regular pattern, formed of four-leaved roses, many of which have in their centers the crown of thorns, some have armorial bearings, and others, animals supporting banners: among them, the bull, the stag, the wolf, the greyhound, and griffin, seemingly the supporters borne by several of our kings;

these were all originally painted in their proper colours, but have since been defaced by white-washing.

Here are several mural monuments, one seemingly of the age of Edward IV. or Henry VII; divers others of the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Several stones on the floor have the marks of brasses, and one or two inscriptions are still remaining.

PLATE I. shews part of the east side of the chapel, with an arch of a window of the refectory or great hall of the ancient hospital. The remains of twelve large arched windows on the south side, are still visible; as also part of a fire-place. This building was lately used as a barrack, and burned down by accident. The west end, bounded by an arch, is seen in profile beyond the church.

PLATE II. shews the front of this window, with two of its northern sides.——This view was drawn A. D. 1787.

KING HENRY VIII.'s HOUSE, OLD FORD.

THIS building, vulgarly known by the appellation of King John's House, stands in Old Ford, in the parish of Stratford le Bowe. It was the gate of a royal mansion belonging to King Henry VIII, is of brick, and by its style seems at least as old as the reign of King Henry VII. Several foundations of the interior buildings are still visible, particularly those of the chapel, which was standing within the memory of some ancient persons now (1787) residing near the spot; who report, that it was adorned with fine paintings and curious painted glass, and was called the Romish Chapel: the extremity of these premises is bounded by a ditch, which has served as a shore to them and the adjacent buildings time immemorial: this was lately enlarged, in order to admit the coal barges from the river Lea, and to make a wharf; in doing which, a stone wall was discovered twenty-seven paces in length, having over it a layer of brick; this seems to have been the

A Gateway, called King John's Castle, at Ilford Maddison.

the boundary and breadth of the whole premises: their length is but little more; so that the area of the whole was extremely small for a royal mansion: many ancient glazed tiles have been digged up here, ornamented with scroll-work, painted with yellow, four of them completing one pattern; these, it is likely, were part of the pavement of the chapel, many such tiles being applied to that use in different old buildings, such as the cathedrals at Winchester and Gloucester; Christ-Church, Hants; Romsey, &c. &c. Several ancient coins have been also found here.

This estate is held on a lease from Christ's Hospital, London; originally granted to the late Mr. Edmond Smith, scarlet dyer, for 61 years; many of which are at present unexpired. Probably this mansion was granted to the hospital by its founder King Edward VI. The ruinous state of this building makes it unlikely that it will stand through the ensuing winter.—This view, which shews the inside of the gate, was drawn A. D. 1786.

MONMOUTH-

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

USK CASTLE.

I HAVE not been able to gain the least information respecting the time when this castle was built, or who was the builder; which is the more extraordinary, as, from the extent of its ruins, it seems to have been a building of some consequence: it is pleasantly situated on the river Usk, near its concourse with the Berthin. The present owner is the Lord Mountstuart.——This view, which shews a square tower, part of the defence of the castle, was drawn A. D. 1785.

NOR-



Uske Castle, Monmouthshire.



Holdenby House, Northamptonshire

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HOLDENBY HOUSE.

Holdenby House stands on a pleasant eminence, about six miles south-west of Northampton; it was built by Sir Christopher Hatton, privy-counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, lord high-chancellor of England, and knight of the garter: he is said to have called it Holdenby House, in honour of his great grandmother, heiress of the ancient family of the Holdenbys. The gate here represented, was built in the year 1583, as is evident from the date carved over the arch; it is most likely that the rest of the buildings were erected about the same time; the style is neither that called Gothic nor Grecian, but a mixture of both; a manner of building much in fashion about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that of her successor, King James. Sir Christopher Hatton dying unmarried, left this house to Sir William Newport, Knt. his sister's son, who, in default of male-issue, gave it to Sir Christopher Hatton, his godson, and nearest kinsman; afterwards it became a palace to King Charles I. and when he was delivered to the parliament, he was kept here three months, and hence was seized and carried to the army by Cornet Joyce. It afterwards belonged to the victorious Duke of Marlborough, and was part of the jointure of the Marchioness of Blandford, relict of his grandson. At present it is let to a farmer, who resides here, and has pulled down great part of the buildings, and converted the rest into barns and stables. The entrance into the yard on the north side, was through a gate, similar to that here delineated; it was standing in 1761, when this view was taken: the house stood a small distance to the west; its roof and ornamented chimneys are seen in the drawing over the wall.

OXFORDSHIRE.

IFLEY, EYFLEY, OR YFTELE CHURCH.

This church stands in the Hundred of Bullington, about two miles south of Oxford, on the banks of the Isis, near its junction with the Cherwell.

This edifice is undoubtedly of great antiquity; its massive construction, its circular arches, and the style of many of its original parts, exhibit a very good specimen of the style commonly called Saxon. The arch of its west door, which is richly ornamented, has, among other decorations, two, somewhat resembling the heads of kings, joined to the beaks of birds: this door has been engraved in one of Dr. Ducarrel's publications; I think his Anglo Norman Antiquities; but the drawing is by no means accurate. The south door, which is blocked up by a porch, is extremely beautiful; among the ornaments is the head of a Saxon king: within the church, there are several very fine circular arches, particularly a cross one in the chancel, which building seems to have been enlarged by modern additions; there was a circular window over the west door; this, to judge from what remains, must have been very rich.

The font is rather an uncommon one: the upper part consists of a large block of black marble, polished only in some places; its surface is a square, each side measuring three feet seven inches, containing a bason of a yard in diameter, lined with lead; it is supported by four short and thick pillars, three of them fluted in a waving line, the other plain: this circumstance, as well as those of the colour and measure of the stone, are all nearly to be found in the ancient font, at the cathedral at Winchester. The only remarkable monument in this church, is that of Arthur Pitts, who deceased the 15th of May, 1579, from which the

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IFLEY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

A. Mavor sculp.



RUTLANDSHIRE

Is an inland county, the ſmalleſt in Great-Britain, belonging, before the arrival of the Romans, to the principality of the Coritani, and after their eſtabliſhment it was included in their province of Flavia Cæſarienſis. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, which began in 582, and ended in 827, having had 18 kings. When Alfred divided England into counties, this county was included in Northamptonſhire: it is now in the Midland Circuit, in the dioceſe of Peterborough, and province of Canterbury. It is bounded on the north by Lincolnſhire and Leiceſterſhire; eaſt, by Lincolnſhire; weſt, by Leiceſterſhire; and ſouth, by Northamptonſhire. It is 15 miles long and 10 broad, and about 45 in circumference; containing 110,000 ſquare acres, or 136 ſquare miles, having 19,560 inhabitants, and 3263 houſes. It is divided into 5 hundreds, 48 pariſhes, with 10 vicarages, and has 111 villages and 2 market-towns, viz. Okeham the county town, and Uppingham. It ſends 2 Members to Parliament, pays 1 part of the Land-tax, and provides 120 men to the National Militia. It principal rivers are the Guaſh and Welland, with ſeveral ſmall rivulets. The moſt noted places are the Quarries, Old Foreſt of Liefield, Vale of Catmos, Witchley Heath, Five-mile Croſs, and ſeveral fine parks, more than any county in England in proportion to its

bigneſs. It produces limeſtone, corn, cattle, ſheep, wool, and wood; and though the ſmalleſt county, is the moſt fruitful of any in England. The air is remarkably good, and the ſoil rich, eſpecially the fertile vale of Catmos. This county was a part of Northamptonſhire, and continued ſo till about the time of the Conqueſt.

The only Roman ſtation in this county is ſaid by ſome to have been at Market-Overton, a village three miles from Okeham, and ſuppoſed to have been the Margidunum of Antoninus, where a great number of Roman coins have at different times been dug up. Others contend that Brig Caſterton is another ſtation, and ſuppoſe it to have been the Cauſennæ of the Romans. Dr. Stukely ſays, Brig Caſterton happened moſt conveniently for a ſtation, being 10 miles from Durobrivis, but the Itinerary mentions not its name. However that be, it was fenced about with a deep moat on two ſides, the river ſupplying the other two. And here is a paſture called Caſtle Cloſe, at the corner of which the foundation of a wall has been dug up.

The only Roman military road that paſſes through this county is that from Chefterton in Huntingdonſhire, through Northamptonſhire to Stamford, and enters this county the midway between that town and Brig Caſterton, from whence it goes northward by Five-mile Croſs, leaving Market-Overton on the left, to Grantham in Lincolnſhire.

The only ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice are,

Okeham Caſtle, and
Tickencote Church to the left of Brig Caſterton.



Tickincote Chapel, Rutlandshire.

the brass plates have been long taken. This Arthur Pitts, and others of his name, dwelt in the impropriation house adjoining to the church, and were tenants to the archdeacon of Oxford.

This church, with its appurtenances, was, according to one of Anthony Wood's manuscripts, No. 8474, kept under the Museum at Oxford, given by Jeffry de Clinton to the canons of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, also a yard-land in Couley; and in No. 8505, it is said this Jeffry de Clinton came in with William the Conqueror. Dugdale, among the charters of this priory, has one of Henry de Clinton, confirming the gifts of his ancestors, wherein he says, "I also grant and confirm to them, the church of Yftele, and one virgate of land in Covele, with all its appurtenances and liberties;" the gift of Juliana de Sancto Remigio. This directly contradicts Wood, who says it was given by Jeffry. The vicarage at present is annexed to the archdeaconry of Oxford, and valued in the king's books at 8*l.* per annum.

The yew-tree, shewn in this view, which exhibits the north-east aspect, seems scarcely younger than the church. The shaft of the cross near it, is of no very modern workmanship. The manor of Yfele belongs to an hospital at Donnington, near Newbury, Berks.

This view was drawn anno 1774, and was the only one that could be conveniently taken, the west and south sides being incumbered with buildings of different kinds, or surrounded by private property.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

TICKENCOTE CHURCH.

This church exhibits evident marks of great antiquity. Mr. Gough, in his British Topography, says that Dr. Stukeley supposed it to be the oldest church now remaining in England, and that it was built by Peada, son of Penda, king of Mercia, about the year 746. It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at six pounds

pounds five shillings and eight pence. The advowson was anciently in the abbot and convent of Osveston, in Leicestershire, who, in the 28th Edw. I. presented to it; and Sir Britius Daneys, then lord of the manor, pretending a right to it, presented William his son. He however afterwards revoked his presentation.

The following account of this place is given by Wright, in his History and Antiquities of Rutlandshire:

"Tikencote lies in the east hundred; at the Conqueror's survey, Grimbaldus held of the Countess Judith, three hides, bating one bovate, in Tichecote; the arable land was six carucates; in demesne one; eight sockmen, twelve villans, and one cottager; all possessing five carucates. Here was also one mill of 24*s.* and twelve acres of meadow, formerly valued at 30*s.* and then at 50*s.*

"In the reign of Edward II. Britius Daneys was lord of this manour; which Britius Daneys was one of those eminent persons in this country, who in the 29th Edward I. received the king's writ of summons to attend him at Berwick upon Tweed, well fitted with horse and arms, from thence to march against the Scots.

"In the 18th of Edward III. Roger Daneys did release to Rowland Daneys his brother, and to his heirs, all his right in the mannour of Tikencote, and in all such lands and tenements which did at any time belong to Britius Daneys in Empingham.

"In the 10th Henry IV. it was found that John Daneys, son and heir of John Daneys, held of the king the mannour of Tikencote, the county of Rotel, by the service of one knight's fee, and two carucates of land, with the appurtenances, in Horum (*i.e.* Horn) in the said county, by the sixth part of a knight's fee.

"In the 5th Edward VI. John Campynet and his wife obtained licence to alienate the mannour of Tikencote, in the county of Rutland, to John Bevercots and John Foxton, and their heirs, to the use of the said John Campynet, &c. which mannour was held of the king *in capite* by knight's service. But of later time a younger branch of the Wingfields of Upton in Com. Northampton, became lords of this mannour."——This view was drawn A. D. 1785.



Stoke Castle, Shropshire.

SHROPSHIRE.

STOKE CASTLE.

This was rather a castellated mansion than a castle of strength: it stands on the road-side, between Bishop's Castle and Ludlow; very little is mentioned respecting it by the topographical writers. Leland only says, that it was built like a castle, that it sometime belonged to the Ludlows, and, at the time when he wrote, was the property of the Vernons. The present owner is the Lord Craven, whose tenant lives in an adjoining farm-house.

Buck, who has engraved this castle, gives the following account of it; from what authority I know not:—"This castle stands on the river Tearn; it anciently belonged to the family of Verdun; issue-male failing in Theobald de Verdun, it went by his daughter Elizabeth and her daughter Isabel, by marriage, to Henry Lord Ferrars of Groby, who died in 17th Edward III. It continued in this noble family for many successions, in that branch of it called *Ferrres of Tamworth*; but it is now in the noble family of Cravon, William Lord Cravon, of Hamsted Marshal, being the present lord thereof," *i. e.* A. D. 1731, when that view was published.

The entrance into this castle lies through a wooden gateway, covered with lath and plaister, on several parts of which, more particularly on the inside, are carved a number of very grotesque figures.

All the other parts of the building are of stone, except some other apartments on the north side, which appear more modern than the hall or tower.

The hall is spacious, and is lighted by four large church-like windows, with pointed arches, and has a door on the east side, of the same construction. The hall is covered with stones cut like tiles, and seemingly in good repair. The tower consists of a single chamber on each story, and on the north face has a re-entering angle, dividing it so as to have the appearance of a double tower.——This view was drawn anno 1785.



Combe Sydenham, Somersetshire.

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SOMERSETSHIRE.

COMBE SYDENHAM.

This is part of the remains of the manerial house of Combe Sydenham, in the hundred and parish of North Petherton, in the county of Somersetshire.

It was purchased A. D. 1388, 12 of Richard II. by Richard de Sidenham, a judge of the Common Pleas, and from him obtained the adjunct of Sidenham to its former name. This Richard was son of Roger de Sidenham, and had issue, Henry Sidenham, his son and heir, 19 Rich. II.

John Sidenham, great-grandson of Henry, married Joan, daughter and co-heir of John Sturton of Preston, in the county of Somerset, with whom he had the manor of Brimpton in that county, which the family seem afterwards to have made their principal seat: she died 12 Edw. IV. He, the 8th of the said reign, was seised of the manors of Sydenham, and Comb Sidenham, leaving Walter his son and heir, who died the year following. From this Walter was lineally descended Sir John Sydenham, Knight, who was living and possessed of Brimpton and Comb Sydenham, in 1623; whose son, Sir John, was created a baronet, and was ancestor to Sir Philip Sydenham, the last baronet of the family, who represented the county of Somerset in several parliaments. The Baronetage, published 1727, gives Comb Sidenham as one of his seats. He died unmarried, 10th Sept. 1739, and the title became extinct. The estates probably devolved to the female line.——This view, which shews a gate of the old mansion, was drawn A. D. 1765.

SUFFOLK.

CLARE CASTLE.

This castle was most probably erected during the Heptarchy; it being situated on the frontier of the kingdom of the East Angles, and close by the borders of the kingdom of Essex; yet no mention can be found of it in history, until near two centuries after the union of the heptarchy into one kingdom, by Egbert: at which time, and during the reigns of Canute, Hardicanute and Edward, Aluric, an earl, the son of Withgar, was in possession of it, and in the beginning of the tenth century, founded the church of St. John the Baptist in the castle, and placed therein seven prebends. Soon after the Norman conquest, this castle, and other lordships and manors in the neighbourhood, were in the possession of Gilbert of Clare, grandson of Gilbert earl of Breant, in Normandy, who, by a deed bearing date 1090, tested at the castle called Clare, gave this church and prebends to the church of St. Mary of Bec in Normandy. It appears that some of this family were in possession of the castle, and resided here, from the date of this deed, until 1307. When Edward II. and most of the nobility of England were present at the funeral of Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I. afterwards Philippa, daughter of Lionel duke of Clarence, who had married the grand-daughter of Gilbert of Clare, and Joan d'Acres, brought this castle, with other possessions, to Sir Edmond Mortimer, earl of March; whose son, on coming of age, in the year 1405, found it in good repair, and amply stocked with rich furniture. On his death, without issue, in the 3d of Henry VI. the castle, town, and barony of Clare, with other large possessions, devolved to Richard,

Clare Castle, Suffolk.



Richard, duke of York, father of Edward IV. by whose accession to the crown, these possessions became vested and remained in the crown, through the reigns of Edward IV. and V. and Richard III. and by act of parliament, 11th Henry VII. were confirmed to the king, and so remained till the 6th of Edward VI. when they were granted, together with the honour of Clare, and many other possessions in Essex and Suffolk, to Sir John Cheeke, but were re-assumed to the crown by Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign. The castle and honour of Clare afterwards came into the possession of Sir Jervase Elwes, of Stoke College, Bart. in the reign of Charles II. and it is now the property of John Elwes, Esq.

The castle was reduced into its present form by the family of Gilbert de Clare, and evidently, from its ruins, appears to be a Norman fortification. It remained till the beginning of the 15th century in good repair, but suffered considerably in the civil wars, between the two contending families of York and Lancaster. It is now entirely in ruins; and except the part of the keep and the wall, which is seen in the plate, scarce any vestiges of walls remain: the scite of the whole fortification contains about 20 acres, once surrounded by water, and divided into an outer and inner bayley, the latter only ever surrounded by a wall. The hill on which the keep stands, is about 100 feet high; there was a keeper and constable of the castle, whose fee was 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The family of the Barnardistons were lessees of the castle through some part of the sixteenth, and until near the middle of the last century: the present occupier of the scite is William Shaw, Esq. of Clare.——This plate represents nearly the western view of the keep, and was drawn 1786.

THE TOWN-HALL OF IPSWICH.

For the following Account of this Building I am indebted to William Clarke, of Ipswich, Esq.

At what time the Hall was built, is uncertain; but certain that it is a very, if not the most ancient building in this town: before it was used as a guildhall, it was the parochial church of St. Mildred, and it appears to have continued so for near 200 years, after the granting the first charter by king John, A. D. 1199, and was impropriated to the priory of St. Peter's; there are three rooms under it, which are now let as warehouses.

About four years ago, a piece of the plaistering, in the middle of the front near the top, fell down and discovered a stone, on which were the arms of England and France quartered, much defaced by time; a board has been put over it (of the same shape) with the arms painted upon it, at the private expence of one of the port-men.

Adjoining the hall is a spacious council-chamber, and under it are the kitchens, formerly used at the feasts of the merchant's guild, &c. but are now let as workshops; supposed to have been rebuilt or thoroughly repaired on the restoration of Charles II.

The brick building at the end of the hall, appears to have been built about the year 1449. The prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, in 1393, granted to the Burgesses of Ipswich, a piece of ground in the parish of St. Mildred, 24 feet long and 18 wide; one head abuts towards the south, and the other on the Cornhill, on which ground the building now standing was erected; there is an order made at a great court, 26 Hen. VI. that all the profits of escheator and justice of the peace, should be applied towards the expence of the building at the end of the hall of pleas: the lower part is now a reservoir for supplying

part

Town Hall at Ipswich, Suffolk.



Walton Castle, Suffolk.

part of the town with water, over that a lumber-room, and the upper part is furnished with presses, &c. where the records of the corporation are kept.

There is not any painted glass, nor inscriptions on the walls. ——This view was drawn anno 1769.

WALTON CASTLE.

This castle formerly stood on a high cliff, in Felix Stowe, at the distance of about one mile from the mouth of Woodbridge river, and two miles from Orwell Haven. Its remains in 1766, when this view was drawn, were only visible at near low water, the sea having gained so considerably on this coast as to wash away the cliff on which it stood. A gentleman now living remembers the ruins of the castle to have stood at least fifty yards within the extremity of the cliff.

Tradition reports this to have been one of the Roman fortresses, erected by Constantine the Great, when he withdrew his legions from the frontier towns in the east of Britain, and built forts and castles to supply the want of them. The author of the Suffolk Traveller says, "There can be no doubt but Walton castle was a Roman fortification, as appears from the great variety of Roman urns, rings, coins, &c. that have been found there. The coins that have been lately taken up here, (adds he,) are of the Vespasian and Antonine families, of Severus, and his successors, to Gordian the Third, and from Gallienus, down to Arcadius and Honorius. It is certain the castle had the privilege of coining money, for several dies have been found for that purpose."

Here, Holingshead informs us, the earl of Leicester landed with his Flemings in 1173, and was received by Hugh Bigod earl of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and castle of Walton; and in 1176, says the same author, "Henry II. caused all such castles as had been kept against him during the time of that rebellion

(Walton

(Walton named among the rest) to be overthrown and made plain with the ground; and this was then so effectually done, that, to prevent its ever rising again, the stones of it were carried into all parts of Felixstowe, Walton, and Trimley, and foot-paths were paved with them on both sides of the roads; in many places they still remain entire, and some fragments of them are to be met with in all. At the same time the castle of Ipswich was demolished.

The state of this ruin, about the year 1722, is given in the following letter, read that year before the Antiquarian Society, and preserved on their minutes: "Three or four miles off is Walton, where are ruins of an abbey, member of the priory of Clare; there is an old cross with a date 612 cut on it, but suspicious. Some distance east of this town are the ruins of a Roman wall, situate on the bridge of a cliff next the sea, between Landguard Fort, and Woodbridge river, or Bawdsey Haven; it is 100 yards long, five feet high above ground, twelve broad at each end, turned with an angle, it is composed of pebble and Roman bricks, in three courses, all round footsteps of buildings, and several large pieces of wall cast down upon the strand by the sea undermining the cliff, all which have Roman brick. At low-water mark very much of the like is visible at some distance in the sea. There are two entire pillars with balls; the cliff is 100 feet high."

The measures given in the Suffolk Traveller differ from those given by Dr. Knight. "Part of the foundation of the west side of it," says that work, "is still to be seen, being 187 yards in length, and nine feet thick; it is called by the country-people the Stone-works. How much longer it was we cannot judge, part of the south end being washed away; and the sea, which is daily gaining upon this coast, having swallowed up the ruins.

"Such was the condition of it, about the year 1740; but since then, the sea hath washed away the remainder of the foundation."

SURRY.



Inside of St. Catherine's Chapel, Surry.

SURRY.

THE INSIDE OF CATHERINE HILL CHAPEL.

The inside of this picturesque little chapel is here delineated in compliance with the request of several Surry antiquarians.

The house seen at a distance, through what was once the great west door of the chapel, is the ancient mansion of the lords of the manor of Brayboeuf, now almost as much a ruin as the chapel itself. It was not long ago inhabited, and was the property of Tempest White, Esq.

The little door shewn on the north side of the west entrance, led up a staircase to the top of the small turret.—This view was drawn anno 1766.

SUSSEX.

BREDE PLACE.

Brede Place was formerly the mansion of the Oxenbregges, a very ancient and honourable family of this county. Several fine monuments of them are still extant in different churches; two in particular, one a cross-legged knight, at Winchelsea, and another in the parish church at Brede, on which is the recumbent figure of a man, completely armed, dated 1587: this was probably one of the residents at this mansion; it does not however appear that they were ever lords of the manor of Brede.

This building, which seems to have been erected at different times, is some part of brick and part of stone; the annexed view will give a better idea of its present state than can be conveyed by words. Two armorial coats of the Oxenbregge family, painted on glass, are still remaining in the windows, one of them with the collateral quarterings: the Gothic window, seen among the ivy, belonged to the chapel. Anno 1774, when this view was taken, the premises belonged to —— Fruin, Esq. Leland in his Itinerary, vol. vii. page 139, has been guilty of a strange mistake: he says, "there is a crosse in the middle of Bredbridg that devided Kent from Southsax;" whereas Brede is situated at least six miles from the nearest part of Kent.

Warren fecit

Bride Place, Surrey.





Great Hall,
Mayfield Palace Sussex



Michelham Priory, Sussex. Pl. 1.

THE GREAT HALL IN THE PALACE OF MAYFIELD.

The inside of the ancient hall is here shewn as in its present state: the part appearing like a Gothic door or arch, near the center of the upper end of the room, is the back part of the archiepiscopal chair of state, mentioned in Plate I.; it consists of a number of little squares, each containing a rose, elegantly carved; near the top are what seem to be traces of a Gothic canopy, with which it was covered; over it is a niche, supposed to have either contained or have been intended for a statue; the window near it, over the door, belonged to the archbishop's chamber, from whence he could observe what was passing in the hall, without being present; a common circumstance in many of the ancient mansions.

The hall, as has been before observed in the general description of this palace, measured sixty-eight feet in length, and thirty-eight in breadth; its height was fully proportionable.——This view was drawn anno 1784.

MICHELHAM PRIORY.—(Plate I.)

Michelham Priory stands near the south-east part of the county, near the river Cockmore, in the rape of Pevensey: it was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated (according to all the charters in Dugdale's Monasticon) to the honour of the Holy Trinity: Speed gives it to St. Mary Magdalene. It was founded, Tanner says, at the beginning of the reign of Henry III; other writers have it on the fourth year of that king. The founder was Gilbert de Aquila, who for the good of his soul, and the soul of Isabel his wife, as also for the souls

souls of his children, brothers and sisters, by his charter endowed this house with divers lands, free pastures, and privileges in his woods in this county; the church and lordship of Michelham, the churches of Haylsham and Legton, the park of Peverse, and eighty acres of marsh land in Haylsham. These and the donations of other benefactors, were confirmed by an inspeximus of the 14th of Edward II. Not long before the dissolution, here were eight canons, whose yearly revenue amounted to 160*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Dugdale.—191*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* Speed, from Leland. The monastery was granted, 29 Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell, and afterwards, when by his attainder it reverted to the crown, King Henry VIII. in the 33d year of his reign, obliged William Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, to accept it, with some part of the possessions of the priory of Lewes, in lieu of certain manors, of his paternal estate, to which that king had taken a fancy.——This view was drawn anno 1784.

MICHELHAM PRIORY.—(Plate II.)

To the former account of this priory may be added, that it appears in the catalogue of Augustine monasteries of canons regular, who were obliged to take protections, 22d of Edward I, from that king.

Anno 43d of Elizabeth, the scite of the priory, its dependencies, and the manor of Michelham, were conveyed by Herbert Pelham, Esq. for 4700*l.* to the Lord Buckhurst and Ciceley his wife, and their heirs for ever; and, anno 1775, it belonged to Lord George Sackville Germaine.—This view was drawn anno 1784.

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Shirburn Priory, Oxfordshire. N.E.

Engraved by J. Newton





Ruins at Cowhurst, Sussex.





N W. View of a Building at Robertsbridge Abbey, Sussex.

A BUILDING BELONGING TO THE ABBEY OF ROBERT'S BRIDGE.

This building is supposed to have been part of the offices of the monastery of Robert's Bridge; which, according to Tanner, was built A. D. 1176, by Alfred de S. Martino. It was an abbey of Cistertian monks, dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was endowed at the suppression (about which time there were twelve monks) with 248*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum, Dugdale, or *clarè*, 272*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* *in toto*, and was granted 33 Hen. VIII. to Sir William Sidney.

This monastery is situated towards the eastern extremity of the county, in the rape of Hastings and deanery of Pevensey: some call it Rotherbridge, from a bridge laid there over the river Rother. This is, in all likelihood, its true name; nevertheless, it is generally called and written Robert's Bridge, or de Ponte Roberti.——This view was drawn A. D. 1785.

RUIN NEAR CROWHURST CHURCH.

This ruin was probably a chapel or oratory, built by one of the ancient lords of this manor. There is no tradition by whom it was erected, at what time, or for what designed.

Crawhurst, or Crowhurst, was one of the many lordships possessed by Harold earl of Kent, in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, as appears by Domesday-book. After the Conquest it was seized by William, who gave it with divers other estates to Alan Fergant, earl of Brittany and Richmond, as a reward for his courage and conduct at the battle of Hastings. It remained in this family some time, and regularly descended to John earl of Brittany and Richmond, the last male of that family; who granted to Sir John Devereux, captain of Calais, 100

marks *per annum* for life, to be received out of the rents of this and some other manors in this rape: he dying without issue, his estates devolved to his sister Joan, then widow of Ralph lord Basset of Drayton, who obtained the livery of the castle, county, and honour of Richmond.

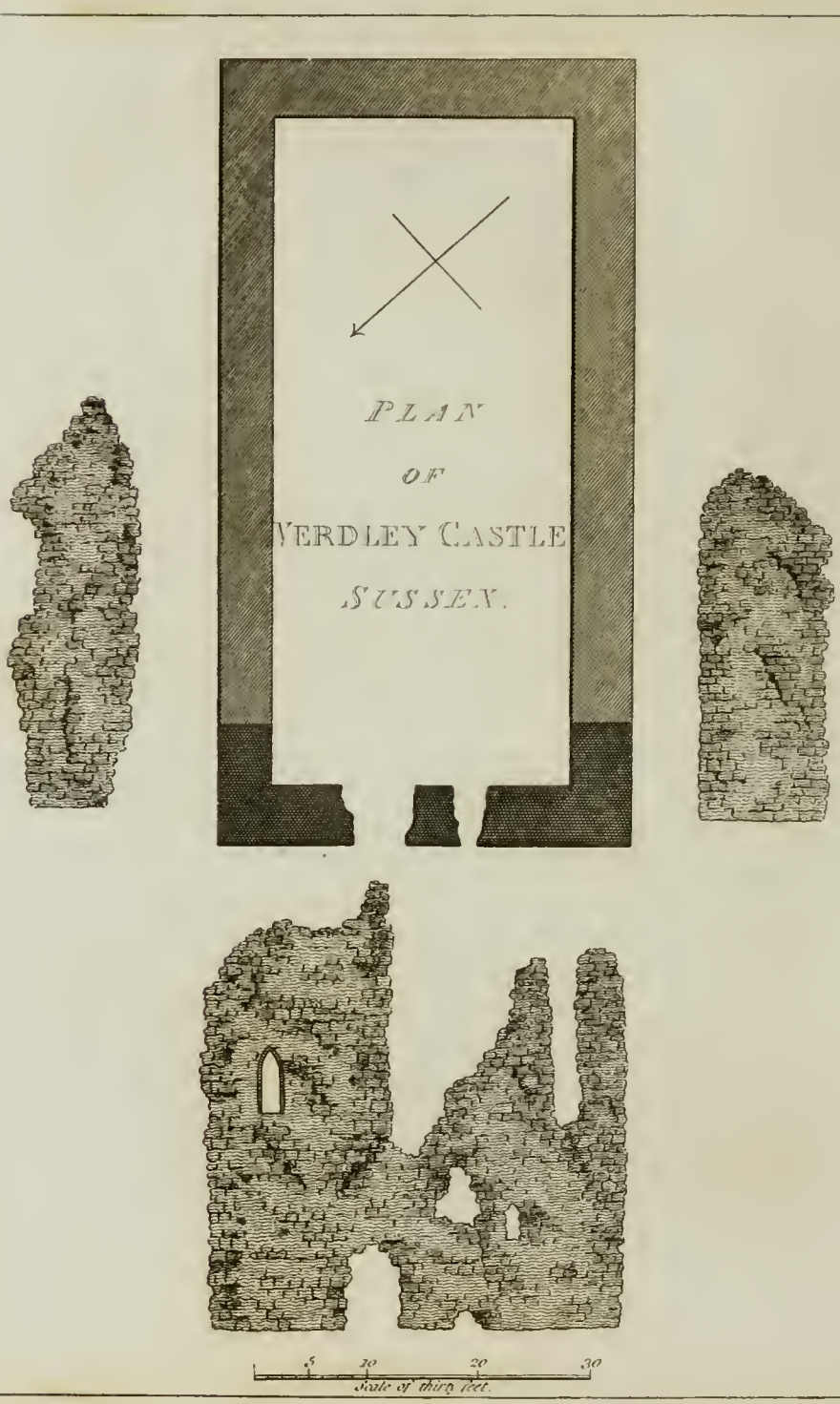
This manor at present belongs to one of the Pelham family, who has a seat on it.—This view was drawn A. D. 1785.

SCOTNEY CASTLE.

Scotney Castle is situated in the parish of Lamberhest, close to the western side of the stream called the *Bewle*, which as is reputed here, divides the counties of Kent and Sussex. It was an ancient castellated mansion of the manor of Scotney, which name it derived from that of its proprietor, who had another seat near Lid in Kent, called also Scotney. One of this family, Walter de Scotney, held it in the reign of King Henry III; and although he was tried and hanged at Winchester, A. D. 1259, for giving poison to Richard earl of Gloucester; and William de Clare his brother, at the instigation of William de Valence, the estate does not appear to have escheated to the crown, but remained in that family till the middle of the reign of King Edward III. when it passed into the possession of the family of Ashburnham, one of whom was conservator of the peace in the first year of King Richard II, and resided at this place, which Mr. Hasted says, "*was then castellated.*" In the beginning of the reign of King Henry V. his successor alienated it to Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, one of whose mandates being dated from Scotenye, April 3, 1418, shews he occasionally resided at this place. With Florence, his niece, it came to the family of Darrells, who also lived here; one of whom, John Darrell, Esq. in 1774, conveyed this manor and seat, with the manor of Chingley, and other lands adjoining, in the parish of Goudhurst, in Kent, to Mr. John

Scotney Castle, Sussex.




PLAN
OF
VERDLEY CASTLE
SUSSEX.
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Scale of thirty feet.





Inside of Verdley Castle, Sussex

John Richards, of Robert's Bridge, who in 1779 again passed away these manors, the mansion of Scotney, and the farm adjoining, called Little Scotney, to Edward Hussey, Esq. the present proprietor of them. The house is said to have been built by Inigo Jones.

The river, which at this place divides the counties of Kent and Sussex, (says Mr. Hasted) once ran in the center of the ground-plat on which the house stands, which is still reputed to be one half in Sussex, and the other in Kent. It is a handsome stone building, and appears to be only one half of what was first intended to be built. It was moated round, and had a strong stone gateway with towers, which seemed to be intended to guard the approach to it. The late Mr. Darrell pulled them (partly) down. —— This plate, which presents the west view, was drawn in 1783.

VERDLEY, VULGARLY CALLED FORDLEY CASTLE.

This ruin stands in the north-west corner of the county, in the hundred of Eastburne, and about three miles north of the village of that name.

Vulgar tradition reports it to have been a castle demolished in one of the Danish invasions; but its situation does not seem to give much sanction to that opinion, as it stands in a deep woody bottom, commanded at a very small distance all round, and so covered as not to be visible till one is close upon it; indeed, it is scarcely known in the neighbourhood that such a building exists. Another tradition makes it to have been a mad-house belonging to the nunnery of Eastburne; but unless that house, which consisted of only five or six nuns, had much more than their proportionable share of lunatics, this supposition cannot be likely; indeed it is not here mentioned as probable, but solely to shew how little

little is at present known about it. The building seems to have been rather too big and solid for an hermitage, for which its solitary and gloomy situation is admirably well calculated.

What it really was, appears impossible to ascertain; as, after a most diligent search in every book where an account of it might be expected, not even the slightest information could be obtained.

From a careful investigation of the ruin, it may be discovered that it was a quadrangular building, nearly twice as long as broad, measuring on the outside thirty-three feet four inches, by sixty-eight feet. The parts standing are the westernmost end, with small returns on the north and south sides; the first containing eight feet two inches, and the second eleven feet six; the thickness of the walls about five feet four inches. These and the other particulars are more clearly pointed out by the annexed plan. Near the door are some slight traces of a narrow winding stair-case.

The manor of Verdeley, alias Boxton, in which this ruin stands, was held, the 1st of Edward VI, by Sir Anthony Brown, by military service, and is at present the property of his descendant, the Right Honourable Anthony Joseph, Viscount Montague, by whose direction a way has been cut to it through the wood.—This view was drawn anno 1784.



Sparrow

Kenelworth Priory, Warwickshire. Plz

WARWICKSHIRE.

KENELWORTH PRIORY. (Plate II.)

The former plate shewed the south front of this picturesque little ruin, which seems to have been a gateway ; this gives the appearance of its opposite or northern side, drawn on the same day.

Although it has been said in the former account, that very little of the buildings of this priory are standing, yet a number of the foundations may be traced in the adjacent close, and the country-people talk much of some monstrous ovens that were standing, within the memory of several ancient persons living, about twenty years before these views were taken. When the hospitality kept by religious houses, particularly those of the larger kind, is duly considered, as well as the great number of poor daily relieved at their gates, these vast ovens and large kitchen chimneys, so frequently found and so much talked of, should not be entirely attributed to the gluttony of the monks, who, reprehensible as they might be in several instances, were foully calumniated by the visitors appointed by King Henry VIII. in order to make their dissolution the less unpopular.

MAXTOKE CASTLE.

Maxtoke is called, in the Conqueror's Survey, Machitone, and there said to contain five hides of land, except one virgate, with woods a mile in breadth, and half a mile in length. One Alimundus was the possessor of it in Edward the Confessor's time; but after the Norman settlement it belonged to Turchil of Warwick, and his tenant Alnod. From some one of Turchil's descendants it was granted to the Limoses, lords of Solihull, of which it was reputed a member, 15 Edward II. Amabil, the wife of John de Braose, was heir to John de Limosey, the last heir-male, and had possession of it after the decease of his widow. She died without issue, and William de Odingsels, son of Basilia her sister, was found the next heir. He, in the 34th of Henry III. had a charter of free warren for all his demesne lands here, and 13 Edward I. claimed by prescription, a court leet, assize of bread and beer, &c. and was allowed them. He was succeeded by Edmond his son, who dying without issue, his inheritance came to be divided among his four sisters; of whom Ida, the eldest, marrying John de Clinton, had this lordship for her share, and carried it into his family. He resided at Amington, as his father had done, till after his marriage, and then had his seat here. He served as one of the knights the shire, in the parliament at Lincoln, and attending the king in his Scotch wars, so highly merited of him, that the king called him his beloved esquire, and gave him an estate of 40*l.* per annum in Scotland, belonging to Malcolm Dromond, then in arms against him. He died 8 Edward II. and left two sons, John and William.

John was a knight and conservator of the peace, 3 Edward III. and not long after was summoned to parliament among the barons, but it was thought by his brother's means: for William was a much more famous person, and being constituted justice of Chester, he was admitted into the highest trusts, as constable

Meriden Castle Warwickshire

constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports, in which places he gave such conspicuous proofs of his conduct and fidelity, that he was summoned to parliament among the superior nobility, and created Earl of Huntingdon. After which, being still much in favour, he was constituted admiral of the western seas, keeper of the king's forests south of Trent, &c. and being thus highly honoured and enriched, he laid the foundation of a fair and strong castle here, in a quadrangular form, for a seat for his nephew, Sir John Clinton, and his heirs, and made a park of the outwood. He died August 23, 1354, (28 Edward III.) and left Sir John Clinton, Knight, his brother's son, his heir. He was summoned to parliament from 31 Edward III. to his death, which happened 20 Richard II. leaving Sir William Clinton, Knight, Lord Clinton and Say, (his mother being one of the coheirs of the Lord Say) his grandson and heir. He was also summoned to parliament among the lords, and much employed in public services all his life, which ended 10 Henry VI. leaving John his son and heir, who passed away the inheritance of this castle and lordship soon after to Humphrey earl of Stafford, and Ann his wife, in exchange for Wishton and Wodeford, in Northamptonshire.

The earl of Stafford being thus in possession of this castle and manor, much adorned and strengthened it, and constituted William Draicote constable of it; and being created Duke of Buckingham, obtained a licence of Reginald Boulers, bishop of the diocese, to have the marriages of his children solemnized in his chapel there. To him succeeded in his honours, Henry his grandson; upon whose attainder, 1 Richard III. the custody of it was committed to Walter Grant, one of the Queen's gentlemen ushers; but that king being soon after slain in Bosworth field, King Henry VII. made Wm. Trussel, Esq. his constable here, till Edward Duke of Buckingham had his father's estate restored to him, when John Harewell, of Wavon-Wotton, Esq. was made constable of it by that duke. He enjoyed it till the

duke

duke was attainted and executed for high treason, 13 Henry VIII. It was seized upon by the king, and given by him to Sir William Compton, Knight, and the heirs of his body, to be held of the crown *in capite*, by knight's service, and to his posterity. It continued till William Lord Compton, his great-grandchild, sold it, 39 Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Egerton, Knight, keeper of the great seal, from whom Thomas Dilkes, Esq. purchased it, 41 Elizabeth; one of whose descendants, William Dilkes, Esq. is the present proprietor.——This view was drawn anno 1773.



Council House, Salisbury

WILTSHIRE.

THE COUNCIL-HOUSE, SALISBURY.

This building, which has much the appearance of a German or Dutch Stadthouse, stands in a corner of the market-place; it is built chiefly of timber, and consists of four stories, crowned with a cupola. In the lower parts are held the law and crown courts; above is the council-chamber, where the city justices meet every Monday for the determination of causes arising within their jurisdiction. The corporation also assemble here on public occasions, or for the transaction of city business. The council-chamber is spacious, and ornamented with the portrait of his present Majesty, one of Queen Anne, and divers others of benefactors to the city.

A manuscript list of the mayors of Salisbury, records the following particulars:

"1573. William Davis. Then was the elm cut down, that stood where the council-house now standith.

"1579. The posts of the council-house was set up on the east side.

"The present chair of the mayor has this date on it, (1585,) and the initial letters R. B. (Robert Bower) then probably it was completed and finished.

"1615. Henry Preston. Then the council-house began to be enlarged.

"1658. Then was the council-house broken open, and the silver chains taken away.

"1682. Then were the first leads of the council-house built.

" 1688. King James came into the market-place and made a speech, in which he said, that he would maintain the Protestant religion as long as he had a drop of blood in his body, and immediately his nose fell a bleeding. Then the cross and crown was blown off from the council-house.——N. B. These ridiculous omens are mentioned by several superstitious writers.

" 1714. Then was the council-house beautified, and new rails put up in the top."

This building was almost destroyed by fire, which broke out Nov. 16, 1780, early in the morning, after the mayor's feast; and a bill has since passed in parliament, authorizing the magistrates to collect tolls on different articles brought to market, for the repair or rebuilding of it.——This view was drawn anno 1777.

THE MARKET CROSS AT MALMSBURY.

SEE PAGE 38, VOL. VI.

This handsome structure was, according to Leland, built at the expence of the townsmen of Malmsbury, some time about the reign of Henry VII. His words are:

" Malmesbyri hath a good quik market kept every Saturday.

" There is a right fair and costeley peace of worke in the market-place made al of stone, and curiously voultid for poore market folkes to stand dry when rayne commeth. Ther be 8 great pillers and 8 open arches; and the work is 8 square; one great piller in the middle berith up the voulte. The men of the towne made this peace of work *in hominum memoriâ.*" Itin. vol. II. p. 27.

The town of Malmsbury has produced several men of considerable eminence; particularly William of Malmsbury, the historian; Oliver of Malmsbury, by some called Elmer and Egelmer, a mathematician; and Thomas Hobbs, the philosopher.

As

As the mathematician here mentioned, attempted an art now much cultivated, I mean the art of flying, a short account of him will probably be agreeable to the reader :—Oliver of Malmsbury, otherwise Elmer or Egelmer, was born within the precincts of the monastery of this place, of which he became a member as soon as he was qualified by age and education. After his studies in humanity, he applied himself to the mathematics and judicial astrology ; of his proficiency in the latter, he is said to have given a proof, by his judgment upon a comet, which appearing suddenly, he thus saluted it in Latin, *Venisti*, &c. ; in English, " Art thou come ? Thou art an evil to be lamented by many mothers, threatening England with utter destruction:" nor did he miss the truth therein, though he lived not to see the accomplishment of his prediction ; for soon after William the Norman entered England with his victorious sword, depriving many of their lives, more of their lands, and all, for a time, of their laws and liberties."

But though he thus clearly foresaw the fate of others, he could not foresee his own ; for taking a fancy that, like Dædalus, he could fly, he made himself wings, and having raised himself upon one of the highest towers in Malmsbury, he took a flight from thence, and flew, as it is said, a furlong, and then falling, broke both his thighs, and soon after died, anno 1060, five years before the coming of William the Conqueror. He is said to have written some books of astrology, geometry, and other parts of the mathematics.——This view was drawn anno 1785.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

GREAT MALVERN PRIORY.

HERE before the Conquest, in a great wild forest, was an hermitage, or some kind of religious society for seculars, with an endowment by the gift of King Edward the Confessor. Some attribute this foundation to Urso de Abetot, but Tanner thinks without sufficient authority; first, because of the entire silence of both the charters of King Henry I. in which the preceding benefactions are particularly recited; secondly, from the name, which seems very unlike that of a Saxon; and adds, that most probably this Urso was a Norman, as one of that name came over with King William the Conqueror, who made him sheriff of Worcestershire, and gave him several estates, which belonged to the Saxons before the Conquest. About the year 1083, Aldewine, the chief of this community, was persuaded by St. Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, to assume the rule of St. Benedict; upon which he immediately set about procuring benefactions for the building, and endowing a priory of that order. Gislebert, abbot of Westminster, with the consent of his convent, assigned several manors and estates for that purpose, at a yearly rent, according to the Lincoln taxation at 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* wherefore this monastery was looked upon as a cell, or at least as a subordinate to the abbey of Westminster; it is nevertheless to be observed, that though the abbot of Westminster always claimed the patronage, and upon that account, approved and confirmed the election of the prior, and at length got this priory wholly exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Worcester; yet

Great Malvern Priory Worcestershire.

yet this prior and convent acted in the management of their estates, &c. as an independent corporation.

This priory had divers noble and royal benefactors; among them, were Richard lord Clifford, Gilbert earl of Gloucester, Osbert and Richard de Pontibus, Sir Reginald Bray, the Kings Henry I. II. and III. Edward I. and Henry VII.

It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and, as some add, to St. Michael also; and was valued, 26 Henry VIII, at 308*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* *ob. q.* per annum, Dugdale; 375*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* *ob. q.* Speed; and granted 36 Henry VIII. to William Pinnok.

The priory church now serves for parochial uses, and has, or had very lately, great remains of those beautiful painted glass windows, for which it was once so famous; among them were the portraits of King Henry VII. and his great favourite Sir Reginald Bray. The adjacent building here seen in the foreground, was the priory gate.

Within this church is a very remarkable tomb, representing an ancient knight recumbent on a plain table monument. He is completely armed in a hawberk, with the hood up; on his left arm a round shield, and in his right a battle-axe: the figure is broken off at the legs. The sides and ends of the tomb are covered with tiles, five inches and a half square, and one inch and a quarter thick; on some of them the arms of Corbet are depicted in yellow, whence this is supposed to be the monument of one of that family named Richard, erected before the fourteenth century: many of the same kind of tiles are to be found in the pavement of the church: no date appears on this monument.—This view was drawn A. D. 1785.

YORKSHIRE.

CATERRICK BRIDGE.

This Bridge is supposed to have taken its name from a fall or cataract of the river Swale near it. Upon the south end of this bridge was formerly a small chapel or oratory, where, as tradition tells us, mass was said every day at eleven o'clock, for the benefit of travellers. By whom or at what time it was founded, is not said or known. At present it is used as a coal-magazine for the adjacent inn.

Near this place was the ancient Roman city of Catarracton, or Cataracta: many foundations of buildings, coins urns, and other antiquities, have at different times been digged up hereabouts.——This view was drawn A.D. 1784.

EGLESTON ABBEY.

This, according to Tanner, was an abbey of Præmonstratensian or white canons, and not a priory, as it is called by Leland, and also in the Monasticon, where it is placed among the Augustine, or black canons: it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, founded probably by Ralph de Multon, in the latter end of the reign of King Henry II. or in the beginning of that of King Richard I. It had revenues to the yearly value of 65*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* in the whole, and 36*l* 7*s.* 2*d.* clearly, or as in Dugdale, 31*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and was granted 2 Edward VI. to Robert Shelley, or Shelly. The following abbots of this house are recorded in Browne Willis's list of the principals of religious houses, printed at the



Catrick Bridge Yorkshire.

Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire.



Harwood Castle, Yorkshire.

the end of Tanner's Notitia: Robert, 1226; Hamo, 1255; John, died 1307; Thomas Dunelm, elected 1307; William, 1309; Bernard de Langton, elected 1313; John Englis was succeeded by John Welles, 1410; Thomas Moreton, 1412.

The arms of this monastery were, Gules, three escallop-shells argent.

Leland, vol. I. p. 94, of his Itinerary, thus describes the situation of this monastery: "From Bernardes castle over the right faire bridge on Tese, of three arches, I enterid into Richmontshire, that still streaceith up with that ripe to the hede of Tese.

"From this bridge I ridd a mile on the stony and rokky bank of the Tese, to the Bek called Thuresgylle, a mile from Barnardes castelle, and ther it hathe a bridge of one arch, and straite enterith into Tese. The priory of Egleston joinith hard to this bakk, and also hangyith over the high bank of Tese. I saw in the body of the churche of Eglestone two very fair tumbes of gray marble; in the greater was buried, as I learned, one Syre Rafe Bowes; and in the lesser, one of the Rokesbys."—This view was drawn 1786.

HARWOOD CASTLE.

According to Camden, here was a castle before the reign of King John; but from the arms of the Aldburghs, which are carved in stone over the principal entrance, and in several parts of the small chapel, it may be concluded, that Sir William Aldburgh either greatly repaired or built the principal part of the present castle, in the reign of King Edward III.

Sir William died without issue-male, leaving two daughters, between whom his estates were divided. Elizabeth, the eldest, had for her moiety, this castle, &c. She married for her second husband, Sir Richard Redman, whose descendants seem to have made it their chief residence, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—In the twenty-first of that Queen, they disposed of it to the Gascoines,

coines, of Gawthorp; the daughter and heir of that family marrying Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, Esq. whose grandson was afterwards Earl of Stafford: that family having contracted great debts in the civil wars, in order to discharge them, this castle and estate were sold to Sir John Lewis, and Sir John Culter, of parsimonious memory. The latter had the castle, which, for the sake of the timber, he pulled down and reduced to its present state. He left it to his only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Robartes, Earl of Radnor, with remainder, in case of failure of issue, to his relation, John Boulter, Esq. who, on her death, in the year 1696, inherited it. Of his heirs it was purchased about the year 1721, by Henry Lascelles, Esq. father of the present proprietor.—This view, which shews the west side, was drawn A. D. 1786.

HARWOOD CASTLE.—(Plate II.)

This castle, from its present remains, appears to have been in figure a right-angled parallelogram, having its sides in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. It has two square towers on its south-east and south-west angles; the first considerably the largest. Near the north end of the west front, there is also a projection or flank, but none on the north side. The grand entrance was on the east side, through a square tower, a little to the north of the center of that side. This gate was just high enough for a man to enter on horseback: within the gate is the groove for a large portcullis.

In the great room here, on the ground floor, in a recess near the west wall, is what seems to be an elegant altar-tomb, from the style of its architecture erected between the reigns of Edward I. and Richard II. This has given occasion to suppose this part to have been a chapel, and that the room was divided into two by a partition wall. Besides the arms of Aldburgh, mentioned in the former



Harwood Castle, Yorkshire. Pl 2.

former plate, different parts of this castle are decorated with those of the following families: Sutton, Baliol, Thweng, Bordesley or Grauncester, Constable, Ross, Vipont, Ryther, Totheby, Fortibus earl of Albemarle, Lord Lisle or de Insula, Fitzwilliam, Bellerve, Redman, Strickland, and Huddlestone. From these, and divers other circumstances, Mr. King, in his ingenious History of Castles, supposes this to have been built by Robert de Lisle, in the time of Edward I. and afterwards improved and perfected by Sir William Aldburgh in the reign of Edward III.

Sir William Dugdale supposes a little room in the tower, over the entrance on the east side, to have been a chapel; which does not at all militate against that place where the tomb is, having been a chapel also; since one might have been for the public use of the inhabitants of the castle or garrison; the small one, an oratory for the lord of the castle or governor. The two towers on the south-east and south-west angles, consisted of four stories one above the other; the places for the floors of these rooms are yet to be discerned in the walls, and in every one of them was a fire-place and a window.

This view, which shews the east side, was drawn A. D. 1786.

HELMSELEY OR ELMESLEY CASTLE.

Helmseley or Elmesley, lies in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, and in the hundred of Rydale; it is called Ulmetum by Bede, probably from some remarkable elms; others name it Ham-lake. It was the lordship of Walter de Espec, who having lost his only child, a boy, by a fall from his horse, left all his estates (not settled on three religious houses which he had founded) to his three sisters. The youngest marrying Peter de Ros, brought him this lordship, which remained in his family for divers successions. One of these successors, Robert, surnamed Fursan, built this castle; he had two sons, William and Robert; to William,

liam, being eldest, he gave this castle; and to Robert the castle of Warke, with a baronry in Scotland. Helmseley castle was in the family of Ros in the 13th Edw. I. when Robert, the third of that name, died seised of it, and left it to his son and heir William, who having done great service in repelling the Scotch, King Edward II. gave him a tower in London to hold as appurtenant to this castle. In the 13th Edw. III. upon information that the Scoth meditated another invasion, the king commanded Ros to repair to his castle at Ham-lake, and to remain there with his forces during the winter, for the defence of the Northern parts. This William died possessed of this manor and castle 17th Edw. III. and his posterity enjoyed it, till, for want of issue-male, the females carried it into other families; but Margaret, the relict of the last John lord Ros, had this castle, and the manors thereunto belonging, assigned for her dowry, on condition they should devolve to George duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV. in case he survived her; but he being put to death for high treason, they probably escheated to the king, with his other estates. They were in the crown in the reign of Henry VII. when that king made Charles, the natural son of Henry duke of Somerset, constable of the castle. It afterwards belonged to the family of Manners, earls of Rutland, who held it for many generations, till by the marriage of the daughter of Francis earl of Rutland, with George Villars duke of Buckingham, it came into that family, where it remained till the year 1690, when the executors of the last duke sold it to Sir Charles Duncombe, whose nephew built a fine house near the scite of the castle. The architect of that house was Vanbrugh. It is now the property of his son, Charles Duncombe, Esq.

This ruin makes a beautiful object in the park. The part here delineated was the keep or chief tower; at a first view, it somewhat resembles that of Richmond in this county.

This castle appears to have been in a defensible state during the troubles of Charles I: for from the Parliamentary Chronicle, intitled,



Pub. 1 April 1785 by S. Hooper

Howden Church Yorkshire.

intitled, "The Burning Bush not consumed," we learn, that Helmsley castle being besieged by Lord Fairfax, a party of the royal horse advanced from Skipton and Knaresborough in order to relieve it; but being repulsed, Nov. 12, and a large quantity of meal, salt, other provisions, for that castle taken, about the 20th of Nov. (1644) it surrendered upon articles, with all the ordnance, arms, stores and ammunition, except what the garrison marched out with according to agreement. In it were about two hundred men, nine pieces of ordnance, three hundred musquets and pikes, six barrels of powder, and much money, plate, and other plunder; many of the common soldiers turned to the Lord Fairfax, whereof at least forty went presently to assist at the siege of Scarborough.—This view was drawn A. D. 1785.

HOVEDENE OR HOWDEN CHURCH.

This church stands in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, and in a district called Howdenshire, exempt from the authority of the archdeacon, and subject to the dean and chapter of Durham. When it was built, does not appear. Tanner says, that Hugh, prior of Durham, obtained a bull from Pope Gregory IX. for the appropriating this church towards the maintenance of sixteen monks. But upon further consideration, Robert the bishop of Durham, A. D. 1266, caused it to be divided into five prebends for secular clerks, *viz.* Hoveden, valued 26th Henry VIII. at 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the whole, and 12*l.* clearly; Skelton, valued at 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the whole, and 9*l.* clearly; Thorp, valued at 16*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* in the whole, and 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* clearly; Saltmarsh, valued at 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the whole, and 10*l.* clearly; and Barnby, valued at 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the whole, and 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* clearly. To these were added, not long after, a sixth prebend, *viz.* Skipwith, valued at 18*l.* in the whole, and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* clearly. There were

were also six vicars, besides chantry priests, in this collegiate church, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

The following account of the church is given by Leland in his Itinerary: "The town of Howden, the only market of Howdenshire, is of no great reputation. The collegiate church is auntient and meatly faire. Ther be five prebendes by these names, Hovedene, Thorp, Saltmarsch, Barneby, and Skelton. In the quire lieth one John of Hovedene, whom they caul a sainct, one, as they say, of the first prebendaries there.

"It apperith by inscription of a very fair stone, *varii marmoris*, that the bowelles of Walter Skerlaw, bishop of Dirham, were biried in Howden chirche.

"There is also a tumbe in a chapel of the south part of the cross isle of the chirch, of one of the Metehams.

"The Bishop of Dirham palace lyith on the south of the chirch, whereof the first part at the entre is of tymber; the other three most of stone, and part of brike.

"Certen chirches of Howdenshir do homage to Hoveden chirch.

"There is a park by Hovedene longging to the Bishop of Duresme yn the way to Wreshil."

Gent, in his history of Rippon, thus mentions and describes this church: "And it is with pleasure I hear the worthy inhabitants of Selby are going to repair the west end of this ancient building, in danger else of falling. Happy had those of Howlden (a town in the East-Riding, distant about seven miles from hence) been, had they done so before the east part of their once handsome collegiate church of five prebendaries fell to ruins. It may not be amiss to digress a little upon that lamentable sight (in the western part of which our holy reformed religion is now professed) that such a misfortune should not have been prevented; or at least not some way better repaired. And as on the south-east side the chapter-house (which resembles that of York, but less, having seven of the most curious arched windows, once, no doubt,

doubt, adorned with painted glass as might vie with any in England), seems to be the next victim to time, the following small sketch is presented, that an idea of it may be rendered to the reader, when the greater part of the beautiful original shall happen to be no more.

"The high steeple of this church was built about the year 1390, to save the people in case of an inundation. It was leaded anew in 1709, Gabriel Whitacre and George Harrison, churchwardens. Near one of the north pillars lies a thick stone (under which the bowels of the once famous Bishop Walter Skirlaw lie interred), with a cross upon it, and this inscription round it, *Hîc requiescunt viscera Walteri Skirlaw, quæ sepeliuntur sub hoc saxo, anno Dom.* 1405. The east part, or ancient choir, has been very magnificent, as appears by its venerable ruins, all the top fallen in, with much of the walls; so that it seems to be an epitome of confusion in nature, either resembling a turbulent sea, or rather various mountains and rocks of curiously carved stone, forming hills and valleys, interspersed with clinging moss, embracing ivy, and spiral grass. What remains of the lofty roofless walls, shows to the admiring but dejected spectator, the most curious workmanship; as, on the south part, the effigies of King David playing on his harp; St. Peter and St. Paul (the figures of these two saints being likewise at the west end); underneath the former is Dalilah cutting off Samson's hair; David killing the Lion, &c. The east window (except that it had a little one over it) resembled that of York Minster; but the remains declare, in my humble opinion, infinitely more beauty as to its image-work; for yet are to be seen the effigies of St. Cuthbert, (to whom and St. Peter this church was dedicated), Bishop Skirlaw, and other bishops; a lamb, as a Christian's coat of arms; St. Catherine with her wheel; Justice, &c. Near the south door are the remains of a chantry, where the Saltmarsh's and Metham's families (a town bearing the name of the latter near Howlden) do still bury their dead. There,

mixed among the stupendous ruins, are to be perceived the effigies of two knights-templars, no doubt of the said families, with the representation of a most beautiful lady. The choir fell down not many years ago; but in the wicked usurper's time, the inner part was miserably rent to pieces; its comely, tuneful, and melodious organ pulled down; some of the vile miscreants, his soldiers, carrying the pipes, and scornfully striving to tune them, as they proceeded towards Wressel, two miles from that place; three parts of which stately castle (anciently built by Thomas Percy, earl of Worcester) they pulled down; two handsome turrets only remain; and in which castle divine service is now performed, because the wretches pulled down the church also (many stones of which are now to be seen mixed among the rubbish,) leaving only the west end, in which hang two bells, and in the church yard, now seeming as though a common pasture, the parishioners still bury their dead.

"But leaving this solitary place, and a castle almost covered with ivy, situated near the pleasant river Derwent, I return to Howlden church (the west part being appointed for divine service), near which is a convenient school."

Mr. Pennant visited this church very lately; with his permission the following was transcribed from his notes:

"Howden, a small town, distinguished by the ruin of its fine church in form of a cross, length 251 feet, transept 100 feet; east part quite a ruin; its windows superb and elegant, arches pointed, columns adorned with fluting between. Tracery of side windows various.

"The entrance to the east part of the centre, three doors well ornamented, two niches each side the chief. A great altar tomb against a pillar, with several arms, benefactors, &c. A plain stone, *Hîc jacet Gwillelmus Maddi.*

"A coffin-lid, a cross on it, sides inscribed, *Hîc requiescunt viscera Walteri Skirlaw*, &c. He is said to have built the steeple, at least the upper part of it, 1390.

"Chapter-



Ravenſworth Caſtle Yorkſhire.

Pub. 1st May 1783 by S. Hooper.

" Chapter-house, a beautiful octagon, the tracery of the windows light and fine; the inside has thirty stalls, each under a Gothic arch; both those and the back of the stalls enriched with beautiful sculpture; over the door two rows of six niches each. The roof fallen in, through neglect, twenty years ago. Between the windows on the outside, several shields of arms.

" In the side-chapel, called Metham's altar, is a tomb beneath an enriched Gothic arch. On the arch is a coat of arms; on the floor is a fine tomb of a knight cross-legged, a shield, a mantle, his neck and head bare, short hair; mourners and religious in niches round the tomb, and one person with a falcon. A lady in a loose gown, cross-legged; another cross-legged knight, his head, cheeks, and neck, guarded with chain-armour sticking quite close, a fillet round his head, his breast set with roses.

" The mansion-house of the bishops of Durham, who are lords of the manor, is near the east end of the church, once a large pile, some part demolished; several arms here. A great vault, perhaps a cloister, is still standing: behind the house is a large square piece of land, moated round; in it is a canal, and several trees, possibly once the garden and orchard."——This view was drawn anno 1770.

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE.—(Plate I.)

Ravensworth Castle stands, or rather stood, in the North-Riding of the county, and in the wapentake of Gilling-West, three miles from the town of Richmond. Its situation and state in Leland's time, are thus described by him in his Itinerary, vol. I. p. 96. " The castle, excepting two or three sqware towres, and a fair stable, with a conduct commyng to the haull syde, hathe no thing memorable." And, vol. V. page 114, " Ravensworth castle in a mares grounde, and a parke on a little hanging ground

ground by it. It is three miles by north-west from Richmont, and thereby is a pretty village: the Lord Parre is owner thereof, and by hit cummith a Bekke caullid Ravensworth Bekke." Camden says, "It was encompassed with a good large wall, now fallen."

The time of its erection is not known, but it is said to have existed before the Conquest, and at that period, together with the manor, to have belonged to a baron, one of whose successors afterwards assumed the surname of Fitzhugh: the name of this baron was Bardulf; he, in his old age, withdrew himself from the world, and became a monk in St. Mary's abbey at York, as did also his brother Bodin, at whose instigation he granted to that monastery the church of Ravensworth in pure alms. The manor, castle, and estates were inherited by Akaris his son, from whom they successively descended to his heirs; one of whom, Henry the son of Hugh, in the reign of King Edward III. took upon him the surname of Fitzhugh, borne afterwards by his successors.

He dying in the 43d year of that king's reign, was found seised of the castle with its appurtenances, the manors of Ravensworth, Quassington, and Clintes, which remained in his posterity till the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. when John de Fitzhugh, 31st of that king, died seised of them: but soon after, in default of issue-male, they devolved to the female line, with whom they were carried by marriage into the families of Fines Lord Darce, of the South, and the Parrs, one of whom was possessor of it, in the reign of Henry VIII. when Leland wrote his Itinerary.——This view was drawn anno 1779.

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE.—(Plate II.)

This view not only gives a more particular representation of some of the principal remains of the castle, but also preserves the



Kirkby, or Kirby Ravensworth Castle Yorkshire.





Chapel on the Bridge, at Rotherham.





Salley Abby, in Craven Yorkshire.

the appearance of some parts demolished before the drawing engraved of Plate I. was taken: these, report says, met the same fate, as, according to Swift, befel the metamorphosed trunk of poor old Baucis; that is, were demolished by a neighbouring clergyman to mend or enlarge his tythe barn.

On the two faces of the tower here shewn, and under the uppermost window, are some large letters, rendered illegible by the injuries of time and weather.

THE CHAPEL ON ROTHERHAM BRIDGE.

Of this picturesque little chapel I can obtain no farther information, than that it was in being in Leland's time, who mentions it in his Itinerary, but does not give its founder, or the time of its erection. "I entered (says he) into Rotherham, by a fair stone bridge of IIII arches, and on hit a chapel of stone wel wrought."

In 1778, when this view was drawn, the building was made use of for a prison.

SALLAY, OR SALLEY ABBEY, IN CRAVEN.

Sallay, or Salley, was a Cistertian abbey, founded A. D. 1146-7, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, by William de Percy, the third of that name, who fought so valiantly against the Scots, in that battle called *Bellum de Standardo*.

His four sons all dying without issue, his daughters became heiresses. Maude, the eldest, married William earl of Warwick, and surviving him, was so great a benefactress to this house, that she was accounted a second founder, giving to them the church of Tadcaster, with the chapel of Haslewood, and a yearly pension out of the church of Neuthon; as also one

carrucate of land lying in Catthon, where she was born. All these she bestowed for the benefit of the souls of her father, mother, husband, Alan her brother, and Agnes her sister; and in consideration of the badness of the air, and poverty of the soil, whereon her father had founded this abbey, which was so moist, and so little visited by the sun, that their corn rarely arrived at perfect maturity. Something was added to these donations by Agnes de Percy, her sister and heir, but much more by William de Percy her grandson, who gave them his manor of Gisburne, with the forest; reserving to himself and heirs, the freeholders of the manor, and a right of hunting in it, on paying twenty marks yearly, upon condition they should add six monks to their former number, who were to pray for his soul, and the soul of Hellen his wife. He also gave them the patronage of the priory of Selbred in Sussex. William Vavasor confirmed to these monks the benefactions of his father Malgarus Vavasor, and also added of his own gift a mill at Hansfleet, placing his confirmation with his body on the altar of the Blessed Mary of Salley; providing thereby, that in case he should happen to die within the kingdom of England, his body should be buried in the abbey. John de Lacy, constable of Chester, was another benefactor to this monastery, anno 1223, for which the convent, with unanimous consent, voted him, and his heirs for ever, partners and partakers of the merits of all the works, which the goodness of our Saviour should vouchsafe to perform by them or their successors.

This abbey was plundered, and part of it burnt down by the Scots in their wars, and afterwards rebuilt, but by whom is uncertain. William Trafford, the last abbot, refusing to surrender his monastery to King Henry VIII, was hanged at Lancaster for his opposition. The monastery, at the suppression, was found worth 147*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per ann. Dugdale; but 221*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per ann. Speed ex Leland.

In 1774, when this view was taken, only some straggling walls of this monastery were standing.

SNAPE



Tanfield Castle, Yorkshire.





Snape Hall Yorkshire.

SNAPE HALL, NEAR BEDALE.

This edifice belongs to the Earl of Exeter; which is nearly all the information I have been able to procure concerning it. Snape Castle; probably this building is mentioned by Leland in these words:—"Snape, a godly castel, in a valley longing to the Lord Latimer, and II or III parkes welle wodid abowt hit. It is his chefe howse, and stondeth a II mile from Great Tanfield."—— This view was drawn A. D. 1787.

TANFIELD CASTLE.

This castle is situated in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Halikeld.

The manor of Tanfield belonged in very early times to the family of Fitz-Hugh; Amice, daughter and heir of Jernegan Fitz-Hugh, carried it in marriage to Robert Marmion; which Robert, in the 16th of King John, gave to that king 350 marks, and five palfreys, for licence to marry the said Alice. Robert Marmion, the last of this line, being an infirm man, and having no issue, by the advice of his friends, gave Avice, his youngest sister, in marriage to Sir John Grey of Rotherfield, Knight, on condition that the issue of this marriage should bear the surname of Marmion. Robert Lord Marmion, the son of this pair, had only one daughter, named Elizabeth; who, by marrying Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh, of Ravensworth, carried the manor and castle of Tanfield, and other great estates, to that family. Richard Lord Fitz-Hugh, the last of this line, died without issue, 4th Henry VIII, leaving his estates to Alice, the eldest daughter of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh, his grandfather, and wife of Sir John Fines, Knight, son of Richard Lord Dacres, and Sir Thomas Parr, Knight, son of Elizabeth her sister.

Upon

Upon the division of the estate, the castle and manor of Tanfield were allotted to the Parrs; and by the attainder of William Parr, marquis of Northampton, escheated to the crown, where they continued till the reign of King James I. who granted them, with many other estates of large value in the county of York, and elsewhere, to his favourite Lord Bruce, of Kinlosse, master of the rolls, ancestor of the earl of Aylesbury, who now (A. D. 1787) enjoys them.

In the 8th of King Edward II. John Lord Marmion had licence from the king to make a castle of his house called the Hermitage, situated in Tanfield Wood, which castle seems to be a distinct building from that near the church, the subject of this enquiry; and probably stood in a most romantic and secluded spot, opposite to Hackfall, and where in modern times the Earls of Aylesbury have erected a hunting-seat.

Respecting the building or demolition of the castle, whose remains are here delineated, little or nothing can be collected either from history or tradition. The latter, indeed, says, that when Tanfield Castle was destroyed, the materials were purchased by several of the neighbouring gentry, and that the earl of Exeter's house at Snape, and the seat of Wandisford's at Kirklington, were built with them. The part now standing appears to have been a gate-house.

In the church of West Tanfield are divers monuments of the family of the Marmions there buried. A chantry was founded there by Maude de Marmion, after the marriage of her daughter Avice with Sir John Grey. It consisted of a master or warden and three priests to pray for her own and her husband's souls, for the souls of Robert her son, and also for the good estate of Avice de Grey and Sir John Marmion, her son and heir, with Elizabeth his wife, and all their ancestors.——This view was drawn A. D. 1786.

ISLE



The Tinewald in the Isle of Man



Tinwald, in the Isle of Man. Pl.

ISLE OF MAN.

THE TINWALD.—(Plate I.)

The Tinwald is an artificial mount covered with turf, having steps cut on its side, I think the south, for ascending to the top: from hence all new laws made for the government of the island are promulgated, and from it are called *Acts of Tinwald*. The word *Tin*; or *Ting*, in the Islandic language, signifies an assembly of the people, and *Wald* a field or place. There is neither history nor tradition respecting the erection of this mount, which probably is of great antiquity. It is surrounded by a ditch and earthen rampart, including an area of the form of a right-angled parallelogram, within which, at the end facing the steps, is a small church, where, previous to the publication of any new law, the chief magistrates attend divine service.

The entrance into this area was through some upright stone jaumbs covered with transverse imposts, somewhat like those at Stonehenge; most of these imposts are now down.

The Tinwald stands about three miles from the town of Peele, in the high road leading from thence to Douglas.——This view was drawn anno 1774.

THE TINWALD HILL.—(Plate II.)

This view presents the north side of the mount, and the church mentioned in the former plate. At a distance is seen one of the lofty mountains, of which there are several in this island.——This view was drawn anno 1774.

DRUIDICAL TEMPLE

IN THE ISLAND OF

J E R S E Y.

PLATE I.

THIS temple is situated on the top of a pretty high rocky hill, near the town of St. Helier. It was covered with earth, perhaps done by the Druids to secure it from profanation by the Romans: in that state it had much the appearance of a large barrow or tumulus. It continued thus hidden till the colonel of the St. Helier militia procuring the ground to be levelled for the more convenient exercise of his corps, the workmen discovered and cleared it.

An exact model of this curious piece of antiquity was made on the spot, and sent to General Conway, governor of the island, from which, by the favour of the Hon. Mr. Horace Walpole, these drawings were made. There was no scale to this model, neither were the cardinal points of the compass marked; but from an account and plan communicated to the Antiquarian Society, the whole seems to have been of very small dimensions; this temple itself, compared to many structures of the same kind, being very little more than a model.

Many other Druidical monuments have been discovered here, and in the neighbouring islands of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; but most of them have been pulled down, and used for building or repairing fences; this however proves that none of them were very large.

This



Druids Temple found in the Island of Jersey.



DRUIDS TEMPLE, IN THE ISLE OF JERSEY. Pl.2.

C.Sparrow sculp.

Pub.d 1 March 1787 by S.Hooper.

This temple consisted of a circle of about twenty feet diameter, formed by rude unhewn stones set upright, and when entire, had within it six cells covered at the top, and open inwards towards its center, called *Cromlehs;* the area of the largest of these was about four feet three inches square, its height three feet seven inches; another of less area measures four feet in height: one of these cells, on the north-east side, has been demolished; whether by the workmen in the discovery, or otherwise, is not certain.

To this circle, on the south-east side, is attached a covered entrance, the uprights composed of many rough stones set parallel to the diameter, and covered at the top by four equally irregular; this passage measures on the inside about fifteen feet in depth, five feet three inches in breadth, and four feet four inches in height. About five or six feet south-east of the entrance is a single stone, that seemingly belonged to the temple.

This view shews the western side of the circle looking towards the inward opening of the covered passage or entry.——It was drawn 1786.

DRUIDICAL TEMPLE.—(Plate II.)

This view shews the southern side of the temple, with the profile of the passage, and the small detached stone mentioned in the general description.

Two medals were found here, one of the Emperor Claudius; the impression on the other obliterated by time.

About fifty yards south from the temple, are five places in the form of graves, lined with stone on every side, but not paved; their direction east and west.

END OF VOLUME EIGHT.

J. BRETTELL, Printer, Marshall Street,
Golden Square.

A

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